The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7265. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OBITUARY.

GERRIT SMITH.

Hon. Gerrit Smith died in this City yesterday at the residence of a relative to whom he was paying a visit of a few days. He was apparently in his usual health up to the moment of the fatal attack on Saturday morning, and remained unconscious after. His death resulted from a complication of apoplexy and paralysis. The history of the most important half century of our national life will be imperfectly written if it fails to place Gerrit Smith in the front rank of the men whose influence was most felt in the accomplishment of its results. Without official participation in politics, beyond a single session of Congress, he was active and powerful in forming the public sentiment that controlled politicians. His character was distinctly that of a philanthropist, and the sentiment of benevolence gave its color to his opinions and direction to his acts. He was ever ready to act upon his opinions to their logical conclusion, and rarely diverged from the line of duty indicated by principle. It was this rigid subjection to his ideas of right and wrong that provoked attack from ardent opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise when Mr. Smith refused to sit out the night session on which that measure was forced through the House of Representatives during his brief Congressional career. He held the violation of a physical law to be no more permissible, when a principle was involved, than that of a moral law.

MR. SMITH AS A DEBATER.

As an orator and debater Mr. Smith had few superiors, even in that period of good speaking, heated and brilliant debate. An exhibition of his powers as a debater in that most trying of all situations—a cross-fire of questions, mingled with jeerings, from a promiscuous and prejudiced audience—was given in the Winter of 1863-4 by Mr. Smith while on a visit to Montreal. The Canadian people were at that time almost entirely in sympathy with the insurgents in the South, and the people of Montreal were very much under the influence of the Southerners who had shrewdly converted their property into money and fled from the South into Canada before the strain on the rebels drew everybody into their armies. There they became zealous and active propagandists of the Southern cause. In order to present the questions involved in the rebellion clearly before the people of that city, and in some degree to remove the bitter hostility to the Union cause from their minds, Mr. Smith secured a hall and advertised a free address, to which he invited all. The hall was packed. The audience, nine-tenths deeply prejudiced against the speaker, contained most of the leading lawyers of the city, many turbulent students, not a few Southern fugitives, and a considerable throng of that rough element addicted in some English towns to the amusement of hurling unsavory eggs or tearing up the benches. In fact, so well understood was the character of the audience and the possible greeting Mr. Smith might receive that ladies and timid men, who would otherwise have come, stayed at home. At the appointed hour the speaker appeared on the platform, accompanied by one or two prominent American residents. The first impression was favorable, for he was received with respectful silence. There was no hooting. They saw a man of almost heroic proportions, with the flowing, silvery locks of a patriarch, and a countenance expressing benevolence itself. The argument was directed to show the true nature of the struggle between the North and the South—a contest for freedom on the one side and for slavery on the other. It had proceeded beyond not more than a dozen sentences when the lawyers who had come primed with questions of law, constitutional and otherwise, began to propound them, and they were followed by others, of a less respectful character, from students or roughs, which provoked laughter or jeers. In every instance, the legal knowledge or the ready wit of the speaker was equal to the occasion, and the point was turned on his interlocutor with an adroitness that never failed of an acknowledgment from his hostile audience. As he warmed with the subject, and under the spur of antagonism, he presented with remorseless logic the inconsistency of a nation whose pride it was to declare itself the special friend of the slave, arraying itself in sympathy on the side of the oppressor and enslaver. Before the close of the discourse his questioners became silent listeners, for they gradually discovered in him the pure and earnest patriot, speaking for the honor and salvation of his country in the midst of a life and death struggle. Mr. Smith's speeches in Congress were published after his resignation, and were highly esteemed as expositions of the exciting questions of that period.

EARLY LIFE OF MR. SMITH.

Gerrit Smith was born in Utica, March 6, 1797. His father, Peter Smith, who in early life was the partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, gained a knowledge of the interior of the State long before even the pioneer began to extend his enterprises into that wilderness, and purchased immense tracts of land. Of the early trading journeys of Smith and Astor to the haunts of the Indian, the *Sun* has the following account:

"Astor was a German and Smith was of Holland descent. The partners had scarcely any money, but they kept a small shop in the City of New-York, where they dealt in the furs of the period. In the Summer they used to go up the Hudson to Albany on a sloop, and thence penetrate the interior of the State on foot, wading the swamps, swimming the rivers, and climbing the hills, to bargain with the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, the Senecas, and other Indian tribes for the furs which the sons of the forest had obtained during the previous Winters. These furs, with the aid of the Indians, they would bring on their backs and by canoes to Albany, and thence transport them down the Hudson to New-York. These enterprising adventurers did a flourishing business for those times, and early showed their constitutional aptitude to accumulate money. They continued in this rather rude sort of fur trade for several years, when they dissolved partnership. They then took up different paths in life, but remained firm friends until the last."

Gerrit Smith graduated at Hamilton College in 1818, and it was intended that he should study law, but the large business interests of his father, of which he had the care to a great extent, took his attention from legal studies and he became a business man of extraordinary capacity and foresight. He took a deep interest in politics, but evidently not to become a politician, in the common sense of the term, for his only attempts to secure official position were in the year 1828, when he was a candidate for State Senator on the Anti-Jackson ticket and was defeated, and in 1852, when he was elected to Congress and resigned at the close of the session.

MR. SMITH AN ABOLITIONIST.

The philanthropic element in his character was aroused to activity first in behalf of the slaves, and he was an earnest supporter of the Colonization Society until he discovered it was only an agency for ridding the South of its troublesome free negroes. He then joined efforts with the Anti-Slavery Society, and gave his eloquence and wealth freely to the cause of emancipation. The character of the hospitality of Mr. Smith's house, embracing as it did the succor and shelter of every form of distress, is well shown in the following, for which we are again indebted to the *Sun's* excellent sketch of Mr. Smith's life:

"Thirty years ago, at his palatial mansion at Peterboro, and which looked like the country seat of an English nobleman, it would be singular if you did not find among the fashionable guests from New-York, Albany, and Philadelphia, surrounding his hospitable board, at least one or two fugitive slaves. Indeed, and especially in the Summer season, his visitors were of the most miscellaneous and amusing description. There you might meet a dozen wealthy and refined visitors from the metropolitan cities; a sprinkling of negroes from the sunny South, on their way to Canada; a crazy Millerite or two, who, disgusted with the world, thought it destined to be burned up at an early day; some enthusiastic adventurer who wanted Mr. Smith to invest largely in some utterly impracticable patent right, while the throng would be checkered with three or four Indians of the neighborhood, the remnants of the once-powerful Oneidas, who remembered the father, and felt pretty sure that they could get something out of his munificent son. The high-born guests had come to enjoy themselves during the Summer solstice at this fine old rural retreat, and they always had a good time. As to the rest, they were never sent empty away, especially the negroes and the Indians, the former accepting cash in hand and good advice about the best route to Canada, while the latter departed in due time with shoulders stooping under burdens of flour, beef, and other edibles. But Mr. Smith never was known to invest in any of the patent rights, and he took not a single share of stock in the scheme for burning up the world."

Mr. Smith was twice married, the first wife dying childless a year after their marriage. His second wife was a Baltimore lady, of a slave-holding family, but, sympathizing fully with her husband, their slaves were manumitted and provided with homes.

MR. SMITH AS A BUSINESS MAN.

His business sagacity was almost unerring. In 1828 he purchased a water-power at Oswego for $14,000, which for many years has yielded an income estimated at $60,000 a year. The *Sun* gives the following anecdote of his business integrity:

"Early in 1837 Mr. Smith's father died. By his will he left to Gerrit nearly all of his large property, much of it consisting of unproductive lands, and charged with heavy legacies to other heirs, and debts of considerable amount. Two or three months afterward the panic of 1837 occurred. The banks had suspended specie payments, and could afford Mr. Smith only feeble loans to meet pressing obligations. He was advised to make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, but declined until he had first conferred with Mr. Astor, the old friend of his father, and who was well acquainted with the business affairs of both father and son. Smith wrote to Astor, and informed him of his situation, and said that if possible he would be glad if he could make him a loan, and take such security therefor as he had to offer. Mr. Astor invited him to come to the city and talk the matter over. He came, and dined with the great millionaire. Astor, of course, knew his errand, but during the protracted dinner seemed more inclined to tell anecdotes about his excursions thirty and forty years before with Peter Smith up the valley of the Mohawk than to listen to details about Gerrit Smith's present obligations, and the value of the property which he could put under mortgage. As they sat at the hospitable board, Mr. Astor would frequently break in with the enthusiastic exclamation: 'Why, Gerrit, how much you do look as your father used to when he and I went up the Mohawk among the Indians after furs!' At length they came down to business, and Mr. Astor asked Smith how much of a loan he wanted. He told him $250,000. 'Do you want it immediately, and all at once?' asked Astor. 'I do,' said Gerrit. Astor's countenance fell a little, but after a short pause he replied, 'Then you shall have it.' It was arranged that Smith should give Astor a mortgage on the Oswego water power, for which Smith had paid $14,000 about ten years before, for this loan of $250,000. Mr. Smith returned to Peterboro, and in three or four days received Mr. Astor's check by mail for $250,000. He made out the mortgage and sent it to Oswego to be recorded, with directions to send it to Mr. Astor as soon as it was inscribed on the records. Smith went on using the money, and supposed that all had gone right about the forwarding of the mortgage. After a delay of several weeks, judge of his surprise at receiving a letter from Mr. Astor, saying that he was afraid that his friend Smith had forgotten to make out that mortgage which they talked about when he was last in the City. Smith hastened to Oswego and found that, through some stupidity, the County Clerk had forgotten to send the mortgage to Astor, although it had been duly and seasonably recorded. Of course, it was now sent forward, accompanied by an appropriate explanation. Thus, for several weeks, John Jacob Astor had nothing but Gerrit Smith's word for a loan of $250,000."

HIS BENEFICES IN LANDS.

The great tracts of land bequeathed to Mr. Smith by his father, and other lands acquired by himself, were largely disposed of by Mr. Smith as free gifts to settlers, to whom he also, in most instances, supplied the implements and a small capital to begin life with on a farm. A considerable portion was given to colored men who could settle in the Northern States without apprehension of molestation from the United States officials, who were then the active agents of the slaveholders in recovering their fugitive slaves.

THE CLOSING HOURS OF MR. SMITH'S LIFE.

Mr. Smith arrived at the residence of his nephew, Gen. John Cochrane, No. 60 Clinton place, in time to spend the Christmas holidays with his wife, who had been stopping with Mrs. Ellen Walter, Gen. Cochrane's sister, since the early part of the Winter, under medical treatment. Mrs. Smith regained her health rapidly, and having written to that effect to her husband in Peterboro, received a letter stating that she need not be surprised at receiving a Christmas call from him. Accordingly he arrived at Clinton place at 8 o'clock on Christmas Eve, his appearance indicating more robust and active health than he had enjoyed for years previously, and he was in particularly good spirits on finding the improved condition of his wife's health. After spending the remainder of the evening in pleasant conversation with their relatives, Mr. Smith and his wife retired. On Christmas Day Mr. Smith appeared to be in even still better spirits and more improved health. He enjoyed a quiet family dinner with his wife, Mrs. Walter, his niece, Gen. Cochrane, and Mr. James W. Cochrane, partaking with a keen relish of his food, which previous to his departure from Peterboro he had almost loathed. His conversation during dinner was animated and agreeable. He spoke of his early life, and the stirring events in which he had participated, relating many anecdotes in which Thurlow Weed, Judge Ambrose Spencer, De Witt Clinton, and others of his contemporaries were, with himself, the principal characters. After dinner Mr. Smith continued in the same cheerful vein, maintaining a pleasant flow of conversation far into the evening, and then requested Mrs. Walter to write four letters from his dictation, which she did. One of the letters was addressed to Mr. Smith's housekeeper, at Peterboro, giving her instructions as to what should be done for the relief of the poor at the old homestead during the holiday season; the others were in answer to solicitations for subscriptions to charitable objects. The letters finished, Mr. Smith again conversed on different subjects, and finally arranged his plans for the morrow. Addressing Gen. Cochrane, he said: "Well, John, I must go

Continued on Fifth Page.

LOUISIANA.

THE MOOTED CHANGE OF COMMAND.

COMMENTS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS ON THE POSSIBLE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The following are some of the newspaper comments on the report that Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to New-Orleans:

The *Times* says: "One of the questions of the day is whether Phil. Sheridan is to ride down this way or not. Phil has been here before. His reputation as a rider and raider stands high, but as a soother of political troubles and corrector of political abuses he is anything but a success. His conduct while in command of this department, was frequently of a most short-sighted and arbitrary character, and especially was this the case in his interference with our municipal affairs. If the policy of vengeance is to be adopted, Phil can carry it out successfully; but he is by no means the proper man to throw oil on the troubled waters."

The *Picayune* says: "If there is one man more responsible than another for the misfortunes of Louisiana, that man is Gen. Phil. Sheridan. It was Gen. Sheridan who disfranchised the white people of this State under the first reconstruction law, acting in concert with the Radical committee, and secretly instructing the Registrars to catechise the voters in a manner which, while it was clearly illegal, made it impossible for vast numbers of white people to register. It was Gen. Sheridan who induced Congress to accept and embody in a new law his methods of disfranchisements, and thus subject the State to a negro government. It was to this man that we owe the chains from which we have never been able to escape."

The *Bulletin* says: "If our people are determined to avoid a collision with the United States forces, as we firmly believe they are, Gens. Emory or De Trobriand, or, for the matter of that, any Lieutenant in command of a squad would answer just as well as the redoubtable Sheridan, or the scalping and town-burning Tecumseh himself. Should they ever come to the conclusion that their self-respect and manhood require them to adopt a different course, which is scarcely presumable, the fact that 'Ten-mile-away Munchausen Sheridan' is to be their objective point, will not make a particle of difference so far as they are concerned, and it may safely be predicted that in that case somebody is just as likely to be hurt upon one side as upon the other."

THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR TO COMMISSIONER JOUBERT—GEN. BADGER RECOVERED FROM HIS WOUNDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—Major W. M. Robinson, of the *Republican*, has been appointed a member of the Police Board, vice Joubert, resigned.

Gen. A. S. Badger was at his office to-day. He has so far recovered from the wounds received on the 14th of September, that he will resume command of the Police force in January.

THE BYERLY-WARMOTH AFFRAY.

AN INQUEST TO BE HELD TO-DAY—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF BYERLY'S BODY—FIVE WOUNDS, ANY ONE OF WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN FATAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—An inquest on the death of Mr. Byerly will be held to-morrow.

Drs. Schumaker and Stone have made a post-mortem examination of the body. There were found to be six wounds, only one of which was superficial, being a slight flesh-wound over the abdomen. Any one of the other five wounds would have caused death. Two of them were in the back of the left side, penetrating the spleen. These were the immediate cause of death. The other wounds penetrated the side between the fifth and sixth and seventh and eighth ribs, and any one of them would have caused death from pneumonia in a couple of weeks, although they were not of an immediate dangerous character.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ITS GRIEVANCES AND THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT TO ALLEVIATE THEM.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—The *Globe* this morning has an article on the result of Hon. S. A. Walkem's visit to England, to lay British Columbia's alleged grievances at the foot of the throne, in which it says Lord Carnarvon recommends the construction of a railroad in Vancouver's Island from Esquimalt to Nanome, and that the surveys on the main land should be carried on with vigor. He proposes the construction of a telegraph line and a wagon road ahead of the railroad, and the expenditure of a minimum sum of $2,000,000 annually in the Province during the period the work of construction is going on. Lord Carnarvon indorses the sentiment that the eastern section, from Lake Superior to Lake Nipissing, should not be pressed forward until the line from the Pacific to Lake Superior is completed, and he suggests Dec. 31, 1890, as the day by which the line so limited should be in working order. The *Globe* adds that it was not proposed by the new Pacific Railway act to enforce any limitation of time upon the Government, but we suppose Mr. Mackenzie has no doubt the road can be built in the period specified.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—1 A. M.—Rain continues in New-England, the Middle States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South-west: Clear or fair weather prevails in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, with southerly winds and high temperature.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rain will prevail, followed by cloudy and cooler weather, south-west or north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States, light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, north or west winds, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, decidedly colder and partly cloudy weather, south-west or north-west winds, rising barometer, and light snow near Lakes Erie, Huron, and Ontario.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two brick blocks and a small wooden building on Main street, in Southbridge, Mass., were burned early Sunday morning. The loss is $45,000; mostly covered by insurance. The office of the Southbridge *Journal* was destroyed. The fire was discovered a little after midnight in Dresser's Block, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The losses and insurance are as follows: Sylvester Dresser, buildings, loss $15,000 to $20,000, no insurance. D. W. Williams, furniture, loss $10,000; insurance $1,000 each in the First National, of Worcester, Germania, Ætna, and Hanover, and $3,000 in the Phœnix. Cummings & Williams, stoves and hardware, loss $12,000; insurance, $2,000 each in the Hartford, Ætna, North British and another office. Mr. Whittaker, proprietor of the Southbridge *Journal*, is insured for $1,450 each, in the Ætna, North British, Hanover, and Springfield. Miss Mercy Foskett, milliner, loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,875 in the People's, of Trenton, N. J. Dr. J. McGregory saved nearly all his stock; insurance, $4,000, in the Ætna. J. J. Oakes lost $2,000 by his building being crushed by falling walls.

The barns of H. A. Ensign, milk-dealer, one mile south of Ithaca, N. Y., were set on fire at an early hour yesterday morning and destroyed. Twenty cows perished in the flames. About four weeks ago another dealer lost fifteen cows in the same manner. Yesterday morning an unoccupied house on Wheat street was fired, and last night four attempts were made to burn the round-house of the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens Railroad.

A fire in Troy, Pike County, Ala., Sunday, destroyed one block of wooden buildings, including a tin and stove store, a paint shop supply store, a grocery store, and a confectionery store. The loss is not known, but there is only $500 insurance on all the burned property.

A fire at Batesville, Ind., on Sunday, destroyed the furniture factory of H. Schroder & Co. The loss is estimated at over $100,000; no insurance. Several adjacent dwellings were also destroyed. The loss on these is $25,000. The dwellings were insured for about $5,000. Nearly all the people of the town depended on the factory for a living, and its destruction will cause great suffering.

The store of William Davidson, which is situated on the outskirts of Montgomery, Ala., was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Davidson has been twice attacked by negroes in the past ten days, and the fire is supposed to be their work.

A barn at West Brookfield, Mass., owned by George F. Tyler, was burned by an incendiary fire Saturday evening, with its contents, including about thirty tons of hay, two yoke of fat oxen, and five yearlings. Loss, $2,500.

THE BURNING OF THE COSPATRICK.

HER DESTINATION NEW-ZEALAND, AND NOT NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The ship Cospatrick, destroyed by fire at sea, was from London, for Auckland, New-Zealand, not New-York, as at first stated. She sailed from London Sept. 14, and was spoken Oct. 28 in latitude 11° south, longitude 34° west. The vessel was burned in latitude 37° south, longitude 12° east, off the Cape of Good Hope.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVORS—SUBSISTING ON THE BODIES OF DEAD COMRADES.

LONDON, Dec. 29—5 A. M.—A telegram received by the vessel's owners confirms the reported burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick.

The Superintendent of the Brazilian telegraph cable at Madeira also telegraphs that only three persons are at present known to survive, namely, the second mate and two seamen. These were picked up by the British ship Sceptre, after having been ten days in an open boat, subsisting part of the time upon the flesh and blood of others who died while in the boat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CONSERVATIVE RETURNED FROM ST. IVES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—St. Ives, Cornwall, returns Mr. Praed, Conservative, to Parliament.

CUBA.

CAPTURED OR SURRENDERED INSURGENTS TO BE TREATED LENIENTLY—INCENDIARIES TO BE EXECUTED.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Captain General Concha has issued orders to the officers commanding Spanish troops to act leniently toward captured or surrendered insurgents, but to execute all incendiaries and filibusters who may be taken prisoners.

WASHINGTON.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE CUSTOMS REVENUE—AN EXPLANATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The reduction of the cost of collecting customs is receiving a great deal of attention in the Treasury Department and by the committees of Congress to whom the subject belongs. Investigation has shown that the expenditures at the Custom-houses, particularly at the larger ports, can be very considerably reduced without injury to the service. Under the system that has been for a long time in operation the customs officers have not been checked in expenditure by any pressure from the Treasury, and when they have been disposed to resist local appeal for employment they have had to resist alone and meet political opposition thereby without gaining any support. The labor-roll, which is paid by an indefinite appropriation, is not subject to any limitation or examination. Besides, the accounts are not rendered till the expenditures have been incurred, and there is nothing left to the department but to have them stated and paid. One check upon all expenditures at the Custom-houses which may be imposed by Congress, is to cause the estimates to be made in advance in specific items, for which specific appropriations will be made. Collectors could estimate very nearly the expenses of their offices, if it is desirable or necessary to give more discretion in regard to these expenditures, than if specific appropriations were made. It may be required of Collectors to submit estimates each month for the expenditures of the succeeding month to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose approval in advance would be necessary to make the expenditures valid. This would give an opportunity for the department to control expenses, which it cannot well do when accounts are only rendered after engagements have been made. This or any other method which promises to enforce increased economy in the collection of customs will be favorably considered in Congress. Meantime it is understood the department will voluntarily go as far as possible in the same direction.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements for the New Year's reception at the Executive Mansion are the same as heretofore: At 11 o'clock A. M. the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers; at 11:30, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims; at 12 M., the officers of the army and navy; at 12:30 P. M., the Assistant Secretaries of the departments, the Assistant Postmaster General, Solicitor General, and Assistant Attorneys General, and the heads of the several bureaus; at 12:45 P. M., the Associated Veterans of 1846 and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia. The reception of citizens will commence at 1 o'clock and terminate at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF COLUMBUS KILLED BY DESPERADOES—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE TOWN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—At Columbus the Chief of Police, M. W. Murphy, while attempting to arrest some drunken desperadoes from Cussetta, Ala., was killed by two men, Milford and Ben Bagley. Milford Bagley, one of the desperadoes, who resisted the Police, was mortally wounded and died on Sunday morning. The friends of the assailants having threatened to break open the jail and rescue the surviving murderer, Ben Bagley, the outraged citizens determined to deal summarily with him, but the Sheriff called on the military for assistance, which was furnished, the military remaining on duty all Sunday night, thus preserving the peace.

Marshal Murphy was buried on Sunday afternoon, 6,000 people attending his funeral.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—Paul Flanagan, aged sixteen years, died on Sunday night at the Hospital. A post-mortem examination was made to-day, and revealed the fact that death was caused by a violent blow on the head. The case is being investigated.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY.

BEGINNING TO FIND WHO RECEIVED THE MONEY—THE STORY OF TWO MEN WHO CALLED AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—THEY PRESENT CHECKS FOR HEAVY AMOUNTS, BUT REFUSE TO BE IDENTIFIED—ONE PROVES TO BE MR. KING, POSTMASTER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE OTHER NOT YET IDENTIFIED—MR. STOCKWELL'S STOCK TRANSACTIONS—OTHER EVIDENCE.

The Congressional subcommittee appointed by the Committee on Ways and Means to continue the investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in this city resumed its session at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in parlor No. 1 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The subcommittee consists of Hon. H. C. Burchard, Chairman; Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Hon. John A. Kasson, Hon. J. B. Beck. Hon. John A. Niblack, and Hon. Fernando Wood, all of whom were present. Before admitting the reporters the committee held a private conference lasting fifteen minutes, and when the members of the press were invited to enter they found Mr. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank, was already under examination. Beside him sat Mr. W. Mount Clarke, Assistant Cashier of the same bank, and on the other side of the Chairman was Mr. Rufus Hatch in close consultation with Mr. Clark Bell, of counsel for company. Among the witnesses who gave important evidence were Mr. Coe, Mr. Clark, Mr. Harriott, of the firm of Harriott & Noyes, bankers and brokers, and Mr. Thomas Ellis, Note Teller of the Marine National Bank.

The examination of Mr. Coe had reference to the deposits made by Mr. Irwin in the bank, and to the checks drawn against them. Mr. Coe expressed his willingness to give all the information in his power, provided there was no breach of official propriety, and he was informed by the committee that that matter had been settled, and that bankers, no matter how disagreeable it might be to disclose these matters, were obliged to answer the questions put to them in an investigation of this kind.

The Chairman of the Committee then proceeded with the examination as follows:

Q.—I ask you if Mr. Irwin's account was closed prior to February, 1872, and then upon or by deposit? A.—His account was closed—as all the accounts were—from time to time by a balance carried to anew account. The account was closed by a balance carried over in March, 1871, and it was again balanced by Feb. 13, 1872. The balance carried down in February comes to $15,000 odd.

Q.—I understand that during that period there was a balance to his credit? A.—There was.

Q.—Was his account closed with the bank at any time subsequent to that period? A.—Between then and now?

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—I see the account shows that the balance was closed on the 19th of December, 1872 by the remittance of a small sum from San Francisco.

Q.—What was the balance? A.—Some three or four hundred dollars.

Mr. Kasson—Will you submit to the committee a copy of the account of Irwin giving from February, 1872, to Dec. 19 of that year? A.—I will, Sir, here it is.

Chairman—Will you look at those checks—(produced;) were they deposited in the bank? A.—I cannot answer that personally, it is not my official business, but I can say that No. 21 on this large check, $650,000, is the number of the bank. Here is one also for $50,000 and one for $25,000 with the same number. This one for $10,000 has no stamp at all—yes, it has. Here is one with the words, "May 29th, 1872, American Exchange Bank, paid." It shows that it went through the bank. Here is another of the same kind for $5,000, which went through the same department.

Q.—What does No. 21 show? A.—It indicates that the checks passed through the bank.

Q.—What is the aggregate amount? Witness went through the checks and answered: The aggregate amount is $750,000. I can only say that he deposited that sum, and I believe these to be the checks. No. 2,364 is the number of the $50,000 check, 2,365 of the $650,000 check, 2,362 of the $10,000, and 2,363 of the $25,000 check. The number of the $5,000 check is 2,360, and of the other $10,000 check 2,361. The aggregate of these checks is $750,000, and the No. 21 indicates that those so marked passed through the Clearing-house.

Q.—Can you state in what manner these were presented to your bank? A.—They marked 21 were presented in the regular way to the Receiving Teller, whose business it is to take the regular deposits. They all went through the Clearing-house.

Q.—And the other two? A.—The other two were deposited in another portion of the bank; they were deposited with the Foreign Note Teller.

WHO WERE THE CHECKS DEPOSITED BY?

Q.—You have no knowledge whether these were deposited in person by Mr. Irwin or by some person for him? A.—Yes, Sir, I have. I can mention a circumstance that brings it to my mind. I distinctly remember that he came into the bank one day; he made a remark of an ordinary character that had no reference to business. He then went out again, and as he went by the Receiver's desk he drew out his bank-book in a very nonchalant manner, and made a deposit of $750,000. After that he went out. The Receiving Teller reported the matter to me. I thought it was very extraordinary that he should have made so large a deposit. It was a time of great excitement about greenbacks, and I inferred that the deposit had reference to stock operations or some trick of the kind, and I was particularly anxious to keep the bank clear of such matters. I asked the Receiver why he had not reported to me promptly, and he said that having seen Col. Irwin come out of my room, he thought I knew all about the matter. I thought that fairly excused him, and the deposit having been made, I did not believe there would be any official propriety in following a customer. I said to the Receiving Teller, "Be very careful and watch the operations in respect to these checks." I directed him to report to me how this money was drawn, whether by bank-notes or otherwise. The next day passed away, and no money was drawn at all. The deposit was made on May 25, and on the 27th $325,000 was drawn out by three checks—one for $125,000, and two for $100,000 each. I find that these amounts were drawn over the counter, and paid in money, to whom I have no possible means of determining. They were paid in the afternoon after the Clearing-house operations.

Q.—How were they paid? A.—This check for $125,000 was paid by the regular Paying Teller; the others were paid by the Note Teller whose business it is more to receive than to pay. The records of the bank show this to be the fact. There are times in business when a large accumulation of currency occurs in one department more than in another, and my inference is that the Note Teller, having received a large amount of money, was asked to pay the two checks of $100,000 each. It is quite proper to pay checks in such a way, although it is not the regular order of business. Shall I proceed?

Chairman—Yes.

A STRANGE STORY.

Witness—That brings us to the 29th of May. On the 29th of May two strangers, unknown to anyone, came into the bank, and presented themselves first to the Paying Teller. They handed him two checks, one for $275,000 and the other for $115,000. They were drawn by Richard B. Irwin, either to his own order and indorsed in blank, or drawn to his order with the indorsement over his own order, and payable to bearer. My impression is that they were indorsed in blank. The Teller was unwilling to pay them without some identification, and referred them to the officers' room. They went to the Assistant Cashier, and were very pressing in their demands for the payments of the checks. They were then referred to me, and having heard them so very emphatic, (for I had overheard a portion of the conversation,) I asked them to sit down and explain what was the matter. They said: "We have two checks on your bank and they refuse to pay them." "Let me look at them," I replied. I examined the checks, and I said: "Gentlemen, you know this is a very large sum of money," when one of them answered. "This is not a large sum." I said: "We consider $275,000 a large sum in New-York," and added "there is a courtesy due between gentlemen, and there are duties which every man owes to the community in handling large sums of money. I ask you to identify yourselves that I may be assured I am not paying forged checks." The answer was something like this, that they had reason for not wishing to be identified, and they declined it. I felt that I was officially in a corner. I could not but recognize the right of a man to preserve his incognito, and I could not refuse to pay checks payable to bearer. I could only say that they were forgeries, but on examining the checks carefully I knew them to be genuine. I said, "If you are going to lodge these in a bank you will relieve me of all embarrassment; you can have the checks certified, and will save all the trouble of having so large a sum of money counted." The person having the $275,000 check said he would lodge the money in a bank, and I directed his check to be certified. I then turned to the other gentleman, and he said, "I want the money to-morrow morning." I agreed to this proposition. With regard to the first check, I felt that if it were deposited in another bank I would be able to discover a forgery, if there were any, and with regard to the second, I took other precautions. I directed Police Officer McDougal, who used to attend at the bank to be present when the party received payment, and to ascertain if he was a responsible person. The next morning, the two gentlemen came together. Without any circumstance or ceremony, I said "pay these gentlemen." The check for $115,000 was paid, and they went out, and Officer McDougal took such course as he chose to bring me the assurance that the matter was all right. He came back in fifteen or twenty minutes, and informed me that they went from our bank into the Park Bank; that they went to the officer's room; had some conversation with him; went then to the Note Teller; then out, and down the street, and into the Equitable Insurance Building; there they went up in the elevator, when he lost them. I said, "that is all I want you to tell me at present," and dismissed him.

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES.

Q.—Which sum do you now speak of? A.—The $115,000. I then directed my Assistant Cashier to go to the Park Pank, giving him a note requesting that they might answer me a confidential question, so as to assure me that the check was paid to an honest man. He came back and reported to me that the man was named King, and that he had been Postmaster or something of that kind formerly, of the House of Representatives, at Washington. I said to the Assistant Cashier: "This relieves us of any anxiety we may have, but you had better take a memorandum of that name, in case it should be wanted in the future." Somehow the name of the Northern Pacific Railroad was brought to my mind in connection with this man. When the officer said that they went up in the elevator in the Equitable Insurance Building, and that he went up the stairs, the name of the Northern Pacific Railroad was mentioned at that time. It was suggested to me in that way, and I said: "Go up and see if he is there." He went and came back, and reported that the gentleman was sitting there reading a newspaper. I will now go back to the $275,000. Having certified the check, the next point was to ascertain on the following morning how it was paid. I found that the check was sent in by the Marine Bank of New-York. I requested our Assistant Cashier to ask the officers of the Marine Bank whether the party was responsible, and word came back that he was a very responsible party, and that they knew all about him. The Cashier brought back word; it was a verbal communication to me.

Mr. Kasson—Who is the Cashier of the Park Bank? A.—Our Cashier can best answer that question, but I believe his name is J. L. Worth.

Chairman—Had Mr. King any business with the bank in a discount way? A.—No, I never saw him in my life till that day.

Chairman—I mean Mr. Irwin; have you ever discounted his paper? I have never discounted his paper.

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Mr. Kasson—You have explained the particulars with regard to two checks making $390,000; can you give the particulars of the other payments made out of this large deposit?

A.—No, Sir, no more than I have already stated. My inference would be that Mr. Irwin must have drawn that money himself.

Q.—For instance, on May 27, two days after the deposit, there is a payment of $125,000, and another large payment follows; can you state to whom the payments were made? A.—No, nor would I naturally be informed of either of these from my official position except for the unusual circumstances detailed.

Q.—There appears to have been paid the balance of the deposit; can you say what appears to have been paid by cash over the counter, and what by certified check or otherwise? A.—I can only say that one check was paid by certified check for $19,000; the other must have been paid by notes over the counter; I have no recollection touching any of those payments.

THE TWO STRANGERS.

Q.—You spoke of two strangers; state as nearly as you can the appearance and description of those men. A.—That is a difficult thing after the lapse of two years. I should say they were stout, burly men.

Q.—Was one taller than the other? A.—Not very much, neither could be characterized—except as robust men, well kept.

Q.—How about their weight? A.—I could hardly tell.

Q.—Was there any difference in complexion? A.—I can hardly trust my power of delineation before the committee. I think I would remember one of the gentlemen if I saw him afterward.

Q.—You cannot further identify them except as stout, burly men? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Was King the older or younger of the two men? A.—I had forgotten that. He was the older. He was the more conciliatory. The other was abrupt.

Chairman—Which of them protested against the non-payment of the checks? A.—The one having the large check protested that it was a small sum. I want to say that in the whole course of my experience I have never had recourse to the identification of a man, nor would I in this case, but it was necessary for me to protect the bank. It was not a gentlemanly thing for them to refuse to be identified.

AN UNUSUAL PROCEEDING.

Mr. Niblack—On their part, it was a very unusual proceeding? A.—Very unusual. When a check is payable to bearer, I have no right to press the person presenting it more than he is willing to tell me by courtesy. But if a check is extraordinary in its magnitude, I consider that the person taking the responsibility should guard himself by every proper precaution.

Mr. Beck—You did not in person see any of the men that presented the first checks? A.—No; we have inquired of our Teller whether he can recall any of these men, and he cannot.

Q.—Is there anything in your bank-book to show whether they were paid in money or checks? A.—Yes. The Clearing-house operations through which large checks pass are performed in the morning. We get the Clearing-house checks in by 11 o'clock, and after that nothing is paid but by money. These were paid in the afternoon when the Clearing-house operations were over, which shows that they must have been paid in money. I speak now not from my personal examination, but from the report made to me.

Q.—Is there any other instance in the history of Mr. Irwin's dealings with the bank where he had checks drawn so promptly? A.—The account will show that there is none.

Q.—Therefore these checks are not allowed to remain in the bank over night? A.—They were taken away as soon as possible; they were withdrawn as soon as it could be done with propriety.

Q.—Accounts are not made up so promptly except when demanded by a customer? A.—No.

Q.—But when demanded they are made up at any time? A.—Yes.

Q.—There is no memorandum of your bank that would indicate by whom they were presented. A.—No.

Q.—Was the $275,000 returned by the Marine Bank to your bank next morning? A.—Yes, Sir; I will give you what we call the Clearing house slip. All the checks that come to us for payment through the Clearing-house are listed upon slips of paper with printed headings indicating the banks from which they come. These slips are simply lists of the sums of money without any particulars. Each slip but shows the amount that each bank sends in. This slip I give you now is the slip received from the Marine Bank. The date is indistinct, but the slip is taken from this packet of slips, all of which belong to the one day, and are dated the 30th May, '72. The amount in the slip indicates the amount of the check,

fendant had said in his answer, "I did not commit adultery on the 10th of October or the 17th of October; I deny that I committed this crime on the day or at the place alleged," would his answer have been received with the applause and the encouragement which it received all over the country? When the defendant promulgated his answer he did it in these direct and manly words: "That the defendant never did at any time or any place have any unchaste or improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff, and never attempted or sought to have any such relations."

MR. BEECHER'S DECLARATION OF INNOCENCE.

Thus it was that this defendant at the commencement of this action understood the issue. He did not consider that this great controversy was to be determined by accidental circumstances, that it was to turn upon outside and irrelevant issues. He understood it, and he tendered to us a definite and manly declaration. "I am innocent," he said. "Not innocent *sub rosa*, or as to time and place, but I am innocent of the fact, and I challenge an investigation of my entire career." That was the position which this defendant then took. But whether it be that his confidence is in an inverse ratio to the proximity of the trial I cannot say; but whereas at the commencement of the fight he was willing to have the battle waged and determined upon that, the true and great issue, now they come to this bill of particulars, and ask that the true question and the great question shall be eliminated from the trial and that the issue shall hang suspended upon accidental and immaterial circumstances. That is to say, they desire to have the issue changed from the substance of the charge to the circumstances of the charge. The kind and the quantum of evidence by which the plaintiff is to support his allegations, and to make manifest the wrong he sustains, is prescribed by the rules of evidence. These rules are as immutable as the principles of positive jurisprudence, and in their integrity is found the surest safeguard of the lives and the liberties and the property of the citizen. These rules of evidence are propounded by elementary text writers, illustrated and enforced by the highest tribunal, and pre-eminently by Lord Stowell, the great master of ecclesiastical law. Lord Stowell, writing on this subject, expressed the opinion that "general cohabitation excludes the necessity of proving particular facts;" in other words, that it is not necessary to prove, in order to maintain this action, that the adultery was committed at any particular time or at any particular place. Further these writers and these courts propound that general evidence, not indicating any particular time or place, is admissible—not only admissible, but, although this general evidence does not point to any particular time or place, the jury may find a verdict for the plaintiff, and may find the fact upon the general evidence committed at all times and all places to which the general evidence may be applicable. This order provides, and the gentlemen on the other side prevend, that we don't desire to propose to restrict the introduction of your proof. Nay more, they go further and say we are willing to give you the general evidence, but observe, they contend that although your general evidence be admissible, and, although we concede to it all its probative force, yet, nevertheless since you have got to prove the act committed at some particular time and place, then, although the act is proved, since the evidence does not include evidence as to these particular times and places, therefore the defendant is to have a verdict. That is their contention. Where does this plaintiff now stand? You will see where he stands in view of the general laws of evidence. You have seen what are the rights, and what is the redress that these laws guarantee to him. What is the remedy that are the rights which he has under this bill of particulars? He must prove not only the general fact of adultery, but he must prove by competent and sufficient evidence that the fact of adultery was committed at some particular time or at some particular place, otherwise the defendant must have a verdict. How can this plaintiff prove the details of the adultery? Adultery is not a common thing, perpetrated in the range of the public eye. When an adulterer goes about his business, he does not summon the world to witness his exploit; least of all does he invite the injured husband to be the spectator of his own disgrace and infamy; but, instead, he retires into the corner and, drawing around him the curtain of darkness and concealment, he consummates his iniquity. Such is common and such is human experience. These gentlemen know, and the world knows, that this plaintiff does not, in point of fact, pretend to have any personal knowledge as to the times and places at which the acts of adultery were committed. On the contrary, having avoided and eluded all his testimony, these gentlemen see, and the public sees, that it is impossible for him, by legal evidence, to prove the times and places. Wherefore, when these gentlemen in the bill of particulars exact as a condition to a verdict for the plaintiff, that he must show the time and circumstances, they impose a most difficult condition, they decree his defeat in advance, and it would be more manly and more compendious at once to dismiss the complaint.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE ISSUE.

This is no trivial case. This defendant is no ordinary personage. This controversy involves issues of supreme magnitude, and it is no rhetorical exaggeration to say that the eyes of Christendom are directed in anxious expectation of the event of this controversy. Certainly it is an issue fraught with overlasting and unutterable ruin to one or other of these parties. Therefore, since this controversy everywhere will determine such grave issues, should it not be determined upon the great fact in issue, and not upon the collateral question as to the place where or the time when. The great fact in issue is, Did this celebrated personage, the defendant, commit the act of adultery?—and not where did he commit it, or when did he commit it? If your Honors please, the eclipse of an illustrious name, the degradation of an exalted character, is not a catastrophe which any well-ordered mind can contemplate with complacency, because it impeaches our common humanity, and it shakes and unsettles our faith in the integrity of human virtue. Therefore this defendant, if he be innocent, is sure of vindication. He is entitled, if not guilty, of an absolute and complete vindication; not a vindication which says that he did not commit the act of adultery in Livingston street, in the month of October, 1868, but a vindication which ascertains and proclaims that he never committed this act," in his own language, "at any time or any place." A petty thief seeking to escape the penitentiary may congratulate himself if he be let go by a flaw in the indictment, or variance in the proof; but with this defendant that cannot be done. The world will be content with no such acquittal. What we want, what the world demands, is a settlement of the issue raised by the pleadings, a decision, a termination of the fact alleged by the plaintiff and denied by the defendant—namely, that he committed the act of adultery. When he gets that vindication he will be restored to the pedestal of power and popularity, which he so long occupied and graced; but until he gets that vindication, if he escape from the fangs of justice by the varyings of proof on a flaw in the indictment, he will go away a fugitive, with the indelible mark of Cain impressed on his brow. So, then, it is due to the defendant, it is due to this plaintiff that if the defendant is guilty of the most enormous wrong which one man can inflict upon another, and it be investigated by an impartial tribunal, which will determine, not whether the wrong was committed by him in one way or another, but whether the defendant has committed this wrong at all. The gentlemen on the other side complain of surprise; but it there be any now, if there be any bill of particulars, they cannot complain of surprise. What are the facts? With a candor and simplicity unprecedented in legal controversies, the plaintiff has said everything which he relies upon to substantiate the case, and he has catalogued and named every witness whom he proposes to produce on the trial. These considerations that I suggest to your Honors are pertinent to the exercise of your discretion in reversing the decision of the court below. These arguments that I have submitted go to show that the granting of the order in this case concedes to the court the power of ordering a bill of particulars in this species of action; yet these considerations go to show that allowing the order in this case will be a practical denial of justice to the plaintiff. That it will exclude all considerations of the real question in the controversy. For that reason we argue, your Honors not to modify the order; not to seem to abate its force; not to restrict its operation; but we ask your Honors for an order of reversal, pure and simple.

MR. SHEARMAN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Shearman—It is a maxim of war that it is dangerous to change front in the presence of the enemy. Either the learned gentlemen on the other side have vast confidence in their case, or they have great confidence in our ability to meet them, or they are prepared to run away, for they have made the most complete change of front in the presence of the adversary which I have ever known in all my experience. Only a few days ago, though your Honors were not holding General Term, you heard the courtesy of counsel in regard to the terms of this order, and the whole of the argument was directed to the question of the terms of the order. Now it is acknowledged, with a frankness that would have been commendable if it had been used at the beginning, that would have been commendable if another line had not been taken before the court and the public, and that may perhaps be a little commendable even now, coming so late from a gentleman who I really believe always tried to be frank, and who has part in the argument in the court below. They acknowledge that their objection is not to any particular terms of the order, nor to any supposed special effect, but to the entire order for any bill of particulars in this case.

Mr. Beach—If you have got that idea, you may as well be disabused of it, for we do object to the particular terms of this order.

Mr. Shearman—It is a great misfortune in this case, that no two of the counsel are able to agree on the other side.

Judge Neilson joccosely called attention to the fact that in the case of Jarndyce against Jarndyce, in *Bleak House*, parties could not converse a minute without a dispute.

Mr. Shearman—The gentleman who has spoken (Mr. Pryor) says that we have decreed his client's defeat in advance. May it please your Honors, part of this is true. His client's defeat is decreed in advance, but it is not we that have decreed it. It is the essential falsehood of his case; it is the laws of nature and of God operating upon him and making him afraid to come into court when he has to come to a square and square battle. No, Sire, your Honors, is no trial by the entertainment to which he invited his wife was like the entertainment to which he invited himself. He invited himself to a battle which should be all on one side. He thought that with his pompous tread and strut across the stage of life, with one blow he could crush the man whom he hated; but he found out his mistake. He found that that man stood up stronger than he ever stood, and that friends who before would have given him money, now would lay down their lives for him by thousands. He found that this man had more courage than he ever had in his life before, for he had awakened a sleeping lion. When he found that he had come to battle in open day and in an open field, when he found that that was the proposed entertainment, then we see all manner of excuses devised to enable him to discontinue his suit. We accept the concession of the learned gentleman that the conviction of our client by real evidence and in the judgment of God, would be a terrible calamity. We accept his concession that this is no trivial cause. We thank him for that, and it does credit to the gentleman, whose perception I have noticed is keen and just about these things. This is no trivial cause, this is no trivial question, and it deserves to be treated with dignity and examined with care. But it may please your Honors, we have no fear of any such calamity. We entertain no apprehension on the subject. The clouds have passed away for us and we see daylight clearly. No matter what the decisions of your Honors may be on this question, we are going to fight this battle out if we can only persuade the plaintiff to stand up long enough to receive our blows. But there is one part of the gentleman's concession to us which I beg leave respectfully to disclaim. He says that our client needs vindication, and should have it here. We beg to assure him that we don't think our client needs any vindication, and that we do not believe any possible result which can take place in this tribunal or any other earthly tribunal can make any difference in the ultimate fate of our client.

MR. BEECHER'S PRECEDENTS.

We look back upon a long line of precedents in such cases, among them that of Athanasius, the patron saint of orthodoxy, and those of a long line of brilliant names among the clergy. That has been a favorite charge against the clergy, from the beginning of Christendom to the present time. We look down on all that long line and we find many convicted by tribunals, but we find no case of a clergyman who stood up like a man and asserted his innocence, and whose people stood by him, and who had faith in his God, whose name does not shine brighter than ever, while the memory of those who attempted to convict him, rots and rots. We have no fear. We say it with respect to judges and jurors. We ask no favor of any judge or jury, and we care not what shall be the position of judge or jury, we know in our own hearts, our client knows, and God knows his innocence, and we take no such concession as this, that we need a vindication in this case. No, Sir, we do not seek a vindication in this case. We seek to do that duty which every man, clergymen and others, should do when he is called into a court of justice. We are pursuing on behalf of our client a regular line of professional duty. We are pursuing a line which we should adopt in any case. We do not turn to the right or to the left. His vindication has come. His vindication is in the hearts of his people, and never can be shaken by any adverse result. I think your Honors, they are perfectly correct in saying that they are defeated even if we win, and they show it by their unwillingness to meet the issue. If I understood the gentleman, (Mr. Pryor,) he made a preliminary objection that our motion was too late. I think I have heard from one of the counsel here present something about our skulking around technicalities. If I am incorrect, I shall refer to the report.

EX-Judge Fullerton—You are correct.

Mr. Shearman—We have heard something about skulking behind technicalities. To say that a motion which is made one month before trial is nevertheless too late, because it was made before notice of trial was served, is, I suppose, no skulking behind or around any technicality whatever. The question of the time of a motion is not, perhaps, a technicality, but I have always understood it was. I always understood that objection had to be raised in the court below. I might have been of imperfect hearing, but I have the slightest recollection—I have the verbatim report of the argument before Judge McCue—that no such objection as this was made below, and I shall pass over that without wasting much time. Coming, then, to the purely legal question involved in this case, we respectfully submit that the decision of the Court of Appeals, that the decision proper, having settled the question of the power of the court to grant this bill of particulars, the opinion of his Honor, Judge Rapallo, which was concurred in by a majority of that court, and which was only dissented from, so far as the expression of doubt might arise by his Honor, Judge Curtis, that that opinion goes much further than the decision, and shows plainly by necessary logic that it is not merely in the power of this court to grant the order which his Honor Judge McCue, granted, but that, in the exercise of a wise, judicial discretion, the court is bound to grant such an order.

Judge Neilson—I don't wish to interrupt the argument, but I am not prepared to believe that it rests with the Court of Appeals to make any such direction.

THE POWER OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. Beach—I propose to argue that.

Judge Reynolds—I suppose the Court of Appeals cannot do more than to decide that the courts at first resort have the power, in the exercise of a wide discretion, to grant a bill of particulars, but it would not rest with that court to instruct us that we should grant it in this case. That would be depriving us of the very discretion which they attribute to us.

Mr. Shearman—I don't claim that the Court of Appeals has said to us that this court is bound to make an order for a bill of particulars in every case for which it was applied. I take this ground, that if I satisfy your Honor that this case is entirely within the line of precedents as proposed by the English courts, where bills of particulars were granted, our demand in this instance should be complied with. (Mr. Shearman here cited a number of authorities to show that it was not discretionary with the court to grant the order, but that the order was based on legal principles.)

I understand the objections on the other side, they do not go to the root of the order. The counsel on the other side did not particularly object to stating the times and places concerning which an inquiry to offer specific proof as to trial, but he thought there was some peculiar and magic effect of this bill of particulars which would shut out his general evidence. He seemed to think if he could prove a course of general cohabitation between the defendant and plaintiff's wife, showing that they lived together in the same house during two years, he would not be entitled to the legitimate effect of that evidence in consequence of this bill of particulars.

Mr. Pryor—No, I don't. The question is, What is the legitimate effect?

Mr. Shearman—There is no doubt if they could prove that the defendant and the plaintiff's wife had lived together in the same house and occupied the same room during two years, without showing anything more than the fact, the jury would be entitled to find for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pryor—That is not the question.

Mr. Shearman—Then I am so dull of comprehension as to be unable to understand the question. If the defense could bring any general evidence equivalent to that, there is nothing in this order to prevent their doing it. There is nothing in the order that limited the effect of the evidence of the plaintiff in any way. It limited the evidence. It limited simply the kind of evidence they might produce. Well, now, suppose there was no bill of particulars in this case, and suppose they went to trial upon the facts as they were, not the stipulation on the part of the other side that they would produce no evidence except such as was mentioned in the plaintiff's affidavit. The plaintiff would then claim that the stipulation limited them, but the result would be just the same. We say that with the bill of particulars the evidence of the plaintiff would have the full effect. But there must be evidence that the alleged adultery took place somewhere on the habitable globe. It might be that the defense would object to the introduction of a theory that there can be a sort of spiritual adultery without the parties ever meeting each other. I heard the proposition advanced by a gentleman, who certainly desired to be considered sane, that adultery could be committed by parties who were forty miles apart.

Mr. Pryor—Christ said so.

Mr. Tracy—Is that the kind of a case you are seeking to prove?

WHERE WAS THE OFFENSE COMMITTED?

Mr. Shearman—I will read from an article in the *Independent* which maintains that divorce should be granted for adultery of the soul, for it will probably be brought up in evidence. But we propose to go before a jury and try the question of adultery of the body. The plaintiff has already sworn that he knows of no dates except the 10th and 17th of October, 1868. Nevertheless he is at liberty to name any other time or place from evidence that he has collected since he made the complaint. But this order limits him to general evidence, which he says is his strong point, and if he introduces his evidence of general intimacy all this will have its effect. We do not intend to go into court without proving, so far as the nature of things will permit, that the defendant never committed the alleged offense. Is it not fair that the plaintiff shall give us his specifications? We submit that nothing has been shown why a moderate bill of particulars should not be granted, and in one ordered in this case. Why the plaintiff may describe a visit which he may say was under suspicious circumstances. But we are prepared for this, and submit the question on its merits.

Judge Reynolds—Don't this limit general evidence which the plaintiff may offer on the trial?

Mr. Shearman—No.

Judge Reynolds—If the defendant confessed his guilt, then the jury may find him guilty on such proof without specific proof? Does the court so understand you?

Mr. Shearman—We may claim at the trial that the jury are not at liberty to find the defendant guilty unless the act shall be proved at a certain time stated in the complaint.

Judge Reynolds—The complaint says within a certain time.

Mr. Shearman—Yes. We simply want this question left as it is.

Gen. Tracy—The question would then be whether the plaintiff could recover if the specifications should not be sustained.

Mr. Shearman—We don't want the jury to come in and say that they believe there was adultery of the soul, and thereupon find the defendant guilty.

ARGUMENT OF MR. BEACH.

Mr. Beach, on behalf of the plaintiff, said: In construing this order and determining its general effect, I trust your Honors will not be governed by any declarations or opinions which may be made or expressed by our friends on the other side. The difficulty will be, if any such standard of judgment should be assumed by this court, that when we come to the trial of this cause we shall have no such definite presentation of their opinion, in the form of a stipulation or otherwise, as will control the otherwise injurious effects upon our rights in the order. I do not comprehend that your Honors will be thus controlled, because the explanation of my learned friend does not seem to be quite as clear and perspicuous as a question of this nature would seem to require. He seems to comprehend that the plaintiff in this case is pursuing the defendant upon the theory of spiritual adultery, or adultery of the soul, and imagines when we bring the abundant and personal confession of the defendant of his acts of adultery with the plaintiff's wife, that some stupid jurryman will believe in the truth of that confession, and fancy that that adultery has been committed in the moon or somewhere else than upon the face of the earth, and wishes your Honors to anticipate it under the direction of an intelligent court, on the part of the jurymen who may be impaneled in this case. Is not that trifling, Sirs, with this serious and important subject? Why will not our friends on the other side frankly express to your Honors that they are willing, upon the trial of this case, to meet the issue whether or not, in the absence of other proof, that the proven and deliberate and clear confession of the defendant of acts of adultery with our wife, we shall be entitled to recover? Why are our friends' denials harping upon the time and place and circumstances, and why, by specially worded orders, are they endeavoring to limit the application of our proof only to those particular times and circumstances which are specified in our bill of particulars? No, Sir. The plaintiff has abundantly indicated, by the affidavit which he furnished to his Honor when he granted this order, his willingness to disclose to this defendant his entire proof; he has stated in that affidavit that he has no evidence, no ocular evidence, of the act of adultery. He has disclosed all the species and classes of evidence which he expects to introduce. He has said that he does not expect to prove any specific time or place at or where this adultery was committed, except by the confession of this defendant, pointing to two occasions in the month of October, 1868, and he backed his honor upon that affidavit if any order for a bill of particulars should be granted so as to limit and explain it, that the merits of this issue and the true rights of this defendant should not be embarrassed by any technicalities upon the trial of the case. Now, you know this question has all been discussed upon its merits and upon authority, and, in my judgment, a great deal too much talk already has been had in this case.

THE TACTICS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Upon every occasion when a question has arisen before a Judge or court, the occasion has been seized for a public display of confidence, of hope, of religious confession, in the innocence of this defendant. A system of tactics seems to have been pursued upon the part of this defense by which they hope to control the judicial and the public mind, and to influence any jury which might be called upon to pass in this case, by these public professions of confidence. To-day my friend says Henry Ward Beecher has been vindicated. How? And when? Why, in the judgment of the mighty Church which, day by day, throws its collective and its individual influence to operate upon public sentiment; and their counsel indoors and out of doors professes not only their entire confidence in his innocence, but declare, here and everywhere, that whatever may be the result of this judicial investigation now progressing, the faith of his congregation can never be shaken in the innocence of this defendant. I do not much admire, Sirs, that system of conducting a lawsuit. My friends professed to want a square and open warfare, and yet, by this Chinese manner of confusion with drum and cymbal and shout, they attempt to convert this into an arena for public discussion, and into a court held by the public at large. If Mr. Beecher is to be vindicated, Sirs, it is not to be by such means. If this trial is to result in a satisfactory conclusion under the law and the public sense, there must be a bold and brave trial of this issue, without any resort to technicality or concealment. It is said by my friend, why don't you accept our proposition that your affidavit shall be adopted as a bill of particulars? Why, a lawyer would at once perceive that while we have made an entire revelation of our sources, yet, if that should be put into the form of a bill of particulars, the technical effect of that instrument would be to restrict us in the very manner in which we complain. The object of the bill of particulars, as disclosed by the case cited by my friend to your Honors, is to prevent any surprise, any misapprehension with regard to the character of our proof upon the part of the defendant. How can we get it more clearly than by our affidavit? How can we disabuse him of any expectation of surprise better than by showing under oath what we expect to prove? Why, with this security against surprise, do our friends still insist that there shall be a technical instrument in the form of a bill of particulars, whose effect will be to restrict us to proof of the particular times and places in which we allege the act of adultery to have been committed? As said before, the purpose after thirty minutes to furnish a bill of particulars. We do so, Sirs, it your Honors require it; in as short a time as it will take to draw it up we shall furnish it if you think this a proper case for a bill of particulars. All we contend against is a bill of particulars in such a form, general and unlimited in its technical effect, as will circumscribe the range of our proof and nullify the legal effect which otherwise would come from it. And the limitation which was suggested in the affidavit of Mr. Tilton upon this motion practically only proposed such a limitation as would admit proof which, according to the general rules of evidence, in the absence of a bill of particulars, would be admissible. Why do we object to that? Do they desire to shut out this class of proof which, under the general rules of evidence in cases of this character is proper to maintain the issue? Do they insist upon particular times and places, and why do they ask as they did the other day that an order should be granted excluding us from all proof except such as referred to the two particular places and times specified in that affidavit? Sir, the purpose of this defense was revealed in that motion, and if it had been granted it would have been the inevitable necessity that nine-tenths of the evidence which we propose to offer in support of this complaint, and which is legitimate to sustain the accusation in this complaint, would have been excluded without any discretion upon the part of the Judge presiding at the trial. But my friend has been very much disturbed with the idea that the counsel upon the part of the plaintiff are dissentient and unharmonious. It is not the first time that counsel has intimated that, and it is not the first time I have had occasion to say to him that that suspicion is entirely unfounded. If the circumstance has been a disappointment; the line of policy to be pursued by the plaintiff in this case has been perfectly understood and agreed upon by all the counsel without any disagreement or embarrassment. If my friend will be courteous enough hereafter to refrain from indulging in imputations of controversy between my learned colleagues and myself, I shall feel personally very much obliged to him, for I assure him, however inferior we may be in the management of the case, we are a unit in bringing to it the concentrated and harmonious action of all their powers. (Laughter.)

HE OBJECTS TO GLORIFYING MR. BEECHER.

But before looking at this order, will you permit me to advert briefly to one single other topic introduced by my learned friend. I think something is to be pardoned to the enthusiasm which seems to control that gentleman. It seems to be instigated by the warmest friendship and the highest confidence in the virtue and integrity of his client. I do not object to that, Sirs, but I do object that he should take these occasions to convey false impressions in regard to that client and to the motives which impel him to do so. His vindication perfect, according to my learned friend, there is no necessity for him to enter upon his exculpation or to meet this accusation in the form of this action. He is perfectly vindicated here, and he is entitled to a victorious vindication hereafter. It may be, Sirs; I cannot say that I should regret it. I think I should rejoice if, upon this trial, it should be satisfactorily established that Theodore Tilton is deceived and that Henry Ward Beecher is a virtuous Pastor. It would seem to be impossible; but if any such result should be accomplished, I should be the last man who should regret that result, but I object, Sirs, that Mr. Beecher shall be unreasonably glorified. I don't think he is entitled to the heroic character which is to-day bestowed upon him by my friend. Having no occasion for vindication, he enters heartily and bravely into this difficulty to preserve the reputation and character of the woman with whom he is alleged to have had guilty relations, and the very first thing he does is to make a concession by his public declaration was to stigmatize that lady as indecorous and adulterous enough to force her love upon him, and then, through the action of his committee, to further stigmatize her with the idea of unworthiness in veracity.

A SLIGHT BREEZE BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Mr. Shearman (warmly)—Will the gentleman allow a moment; he interrupted me two or three times during my address.

Mr. Beach—Oh, certainly; as often as you please.

Mr. Shearman—I beg leave to stigmatize the assertion, so far as it relates to my client, as utterly untrue.

Mr. Beach—What assertion, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That we have that he ever acted or spoke in any indecorous or improper manner of the lady. In his statement he asked the question simply: "Should I, in self defense, turn round upon this lady and charge her with impropriety?" and I say here and now that in private he said, "I should deserve to be kicked out of creation if I did." He repudiated the idea that he ever would do it.

Mr. Morris asked if it was not intimated in Mr. Beecher's statement that he could do so?

Mr. Shearman—No, Sir; he treated it with scorn, and because he did so it has been cited against him in this way.

Mr. Beach (ironically)—I think the self-judgment he formed and expressed of himself is very accurate. (A laugh.)

Mr. Shearman—It is equally true of the men who attempt to pervert it.

Mr. Beach—I am not aware of any perversion. I do not act on the system of ethics which governs my learned friends, and do whatever my client bids me to do, or whatever the necessity of the case requires him to do. I am without pursuing this line of discussion, I may be mistaken in my construction and in the public opinion which has been expressed in regard to the Pastor's language.

Mr. Tracy—You are quoting your client, not mine.

Mr. Beach—I hope I have industry and discrimination enough to read both sides of this case, [laughter,] but my friend seems to think that he should make no professions or declarations except upon the instructions of his client.

Mr. Shearman—I know too much of my learned friend, Mr. Beach, to believe that he would ever make such a statement so derogatory to the lady and the gentleman who I believe in his soul he respects, unless he felt bound to do so by the necessity of the case; and permit me to say that in the long course of conversation with Mr. Beecher, there has never been one word said other than that of the most unqualified respect for Elizabeth R. Tilton, from the beginning of this case to the present time. I know that from positive fact.

IS THE PLAINTIFF TO SPECIFY ALL HIS EVIDENCE?

Mr. Beach—It is a pity he had not infused that sentiment into his committee, Sir. [A laugh.] I ask attention now to this order for a few moments: It was ordered that a bill of particulars be furnished to the defendant under oath, setting forth the times and places at which the complainant expected or intended to offer proof that any specific act of adultery had been committed, &c., and that he be precluded from offering evidence on the trial of any specific acts of adultery at any other time or place than shall be set forth in the statement. Now, clearly, this requires us in our bill of particulars to state the times and places at which we expect to prove the act of adultery, and we shall be excluded from all other proof upon the trial, except such as points to a specific act of adultery, &c. Suppose I prove by circumstances that upon a certain occasion, when no parties were present, Mr. Beecher was seen at an unseasonable hour, in the absence of Theodore Tilton, coming from the house of Mrs. Tilton, she being in it, in aid of the confession proven, the confession of adultery, and then in support of it prove those circumstances of intimate or indecorous intercourse—what does that prove, your Honors? I have the confession of this defendant of adultery, and I prove that on a particular occasion, as late as 1 o'clock at night, without any cause or reason, he was seen privately in the house of Tilton, and at that unseasonable hour marching from it under circumstances of concealment. Does it not tend to prove an act of adultery upon that occasion? Does it not tend to prove a specific act of adultery upon that occasion? Who will deny it, and what is the difference between an act of adultery and a specific act of adultery? An act is specific; there is no such thing as a general act of adultery. An act of adultery is limited to one occasion—the act of adultery—and it must be committed at a given time and place, and when I give substantial evidence indicating any particular time or place when the act of adultery confessed to have been committed was committed, I may give evidence to prove a specific act of adultery, and nothing else.

Mr. Tracy—Why not put that in the bill of particulars?

Mr. Beach—Are we to put in our bill of particulars as specific acts of adultery the places and circumstances and the evidence which we give in regard to the association of these parties? Is there any rule of law which requires it? Is there any rule of law which requires a plaintiff in a bill of particulars to specify all his evidence? No, Sir; it calls for acts—for specific acts of adultery; for acts which are to be proved by direct evidence, and that sort of evidence which leaves no verge or scope for the change of time, of place, or of circumstance. Therefore, we should be met under this order with the objection at once that we don't specify as much as we ought to specify. I will refer your Honors to a single paragraph from the decision of Judge McCue, wherein he says:

"I cannot well understand how any act of the defendant can be offered as proving mainly and specifically the adulterous intercourse charged in the bill, although it may not thereby appear to have been committed at any particular day or time. Such seems to be the plaintiff's proposition, and such proof would necessarily not only establish the charge of adultery, but also, with some degree of certainty, both the time and the place."

HOW IS THE TIME AND OCCASION TO BE SPECIFIED?

I prove, Sir, in support of the confession which we expect to give in evidence, that for a series of years during the lectures season, and when in the absence of Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher was seen at several hours of the day to visit Mrs. Tilton. I give in evidence observations made by all parties in regard to the familiarity of their intercourse, signs, tokens, and confidences which cannot be described except as an ocular observer. How am I to specify the particular time or occasion? Would it aid the defendant for me to specify in a bill of particulars, and would your Honors approve a bill of particulars of that character wherein I should state our intention of proving a particular act of adultery on every day, if you please, for three months, if you please, during the supposed Winter season when these visits occurred? We prove the confession, but the confession itself does not point the particular time and place. My friends have our bill of particulars specifying two occasions. What is to prevent them from saying to the jury on the submission of this case to them—and if it should happen, unfortunately, that there should be a juryman of the stupidity anticipated by my learned friend, that would be the result of the argument on that juryman?—You have given us two particular times and occasions when you say these adulterous acts were committed. The law limits you to the proof of them, so far as specific acts are concerned, and your confession must be shown to apply to two specific acts, these times and these occasions, or they are useless in this case. The bill of particulars excludes them from the consideration of the jury except under that limitation, and how is it to be answered? Your Honors may instruct them differently upon the trial. No matter how direct and positive that instruction may be, we have the juryman spoken of by my learned friend, and they will be very apt in this case to act with some of the evidence perhaps obstinately, and the whole result of the trial would be imperilled by that argument.

OUGHT AN ORDER ISSUE TO EMBARRASS THE PLAINTIFF?

When we have thus disclosed, and from the beginning evinced no unwillingness to make the defendant entirely acquainted with the whole scope of our evidence, ought there to be in a case of this character an order issued which shall under any conceivable circumstances operate to embarrass either the proposition of proof on the trial or the suppression of that evidence by the jury? I think I may assume that your Honors will not be disposed to grant any such order, and if, with the illustration which I have given, and with many other examples which will occur to the reflection of the court, your Honors don't perceive that this order, in its exclusion in regard to specific acts, will effect the result which we anticipate, and to the injustice of which we fear, I am not able to make it any clearer.

WILL CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE BE EXCLUDED?

But, again, sir, this order is not to be construed as prohibiting the plaintiff from introducing in the trial of this action testimony which may be admissible under the general rules of evidence as to any acts other than specific acts of adultery, declarations, writings, documents, or any alleged confessions on the part of the defendant of any such criminal, wrongful or improper acts, in which alleged offenses no particular time or place shall be alleged to have been referred to. If you apply Judge McCue's opinion to specific acts, you will perceive that it excludes entirely all the circumstantial evidence which we may offer upon the trial, because I submit that there can be no circumstances of the character to which I have alluded proven upon the trial which will not in a greater or less degree tend to what is called the act of adultery and the specific act of adultery. It points to any act of adultery, any single, isolated act of adultery, it points to a specific act, and the general rules of evidence as to any acts other than specific acts of adultery, declarations, writings, documents, or alleged confessions on the part of the defendant. Suppose we prove that Mrs. Tilton made a confession; that that confession was stated to Mr. Beecher, and he made no denial, but by silence and by conduct accepted it as true. are we not entitled to prove it? We are to prove only confessions on the part of the defendant, and the fact which I present is a confession on the part of the defendant within the natural significance of the terms read in this order, and we will be met at once upon the trial with this order of exclusion, shutting out that material condemning evidence. Your Honors will not approve of that; and this whole restriction, if you look at it with some critical attention, is confused and obscure. "Evidence admissible under the general rules, of any acts other than specific acts of adultery, writings, documents, or any alleged confessions on the part of the defendant of any such criminal acts," &c.

A QUALIFICATION OF THE ORDER ASKED FOR.

I can only say that while I am convinced that the object of the bill of particulars has been already obtained by the affidavit which was filed upon this motion on behalf of Mr. Tilton, while I believe that the just exercise of discretion on the part of this court would refuse any bill of particulars, yet if we were not mistaken in our views of legal propriety, we trust your Honors will make such qualification of this order, such clear and unambiguous restriction of this fact, that we may be permitted to present our full and complete evidence against this defendant. I should have preferred, if I myself was to be the Judge, that instead of trying this issue, important, I admit, not only to individuals but to the community, upon this civil action—this issue of damages as against Mr. Beecher—that we should have been arraigned upon the criminal indictment, giving the full opportunity for the presentation of all the proofs and the occasion for a perfect vindication of Mr. Beecher, if indeed he is not guilty, and exposing Mr. Tilton to a just retribution if he has made these charges falsely. I believe, Sir, the proposition was made in court when I was not present on a former occasion, at once to discontinue this civil action if the District Attorney would move the criminal complaint. It is not pleasant for Mr. Tilton to stand in the attitude of claiming money from Mr. Beecher for the debauchery of his wife. It was the only means left to him for his own vindication, and for the punishment of this defendant. Unfortunately our laws do not punish criminal acts of adultery of this character, and there is no other remedy for the injured husband but to resort to this action which my friend so intensely detests.

MR. TILTON ABHORS PECUNIARY CONSIDERATIONS.

So far as the idea of receiving compensation for the wrong done to him, Mr. Tilton abhors this action that he intensely abhors the idea, and would be very glad of any arrangement, in regard to the trial of these actions, to escape the necessity of appearing in the false attitude which the necessities of the case impose on him. At all events, your Honors, I beg you, by the exercise of the discretion which is vested in you, to give him, in this case, such an opportunity for the presentation of the whole evidence of the entire facts in regard to this alleged defence as will result in such a verdict and judgment of this court as will satisfy the ends of justice and the public demands and the morality and honorable sentiments of the community.

A MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER LIKELY TO BE GRANTED.

Judge Neilson said: I wish to say to the learned counsel on either side that in view of the motion arguments, some of which we have heard, some of which we have read, we have arrived at a general knowledge of the case. Yet we think it due to the argument we have just heard to take time to deliberate upon it, and therefore we will endeavor to decide this matter to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. We are quite impressed with the idea that this order should not be allowed to stand as it now is; that it may require, if there should be an order, correction and modification, and that involves a delicate duty on our part which necessitates care and time.

At the close of the argument the Judges and counsel retired to the private room of the former. Counsel then stipulated on both sides to go on with the case on Monday. Judge Neilson announced that he would order at once an extraordinary panel of 500 jurors. The Court will meet on the first day of the trial at 11 o'clock, as the regular jury for the January Trial Term will be called, before Judge McCue at 10 o'clock. The two will thus not conflict. After the counsel had retired the Judges had some further consultation, and met again yesterday afternoon for a final discussion of the points involved in the morning argument. It is understood that Judge Reynolds will write the modified order for the bill of particulars.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

The suit brought by John C. Angell against the Erie Railway Company proceeded before John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, yesterday morning. Mr. Hill, of the firm of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, was present for the plaintiff, and Mr. McFarland and Judge Shipman for the defendants. Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., was the first witness called, and testified that he was a Director of the Erie Railway Company, and had been one of the Directors since July, 1872.

Q.—Have you or your firm been acting in any capacity as bankers of the Erie Railway Company? A.—As transfer agents; in no other capacity.

Q.—At what place have you or your firm done business as agents for the Erie Railway Company? A.—At my office in Nassau street.

Q.—Please state the nature of that business. A.—Transferring stock, keeping the stock ledgers, paying the coupons of the company. These are the duties of the transfer agents.

Q.—Did you or do you know of any authorization of the Erie Railway Company to purchase stock in the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company? (Objected to and objection sustained.)

Q.—Do you know of any discussion in the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company of the purchase of stock in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company?

Mr. McFarland objected to the question on the ground that it was utterly irrelevant and immaterial.

Mr. Hill claimed that it was material, as he desired to prove that the purchase of this stock was a fraud, and formed in that meeting. He wished to account for $300,000 of the money belonging to the company which had "dropped out" in some mysterious manner; that an amount of stock had been purchased for $700,000 which might have been obtained for $450,000.

Mr. McFarland withdrew his objection, and the question was repeated.

Mr. Duncan—There were such discussions.

Q.—Were you present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company when anything was done with respect to the Buffalo Company? A.—I think I was present. I might have been.

Q.—Did any of the stock purchased at that time, or anything representing it, pass through your hands? A.—All of it; 5,000 shares were in my custody personally.

Q.—Where are the certificates of those shares now? A.—With the Erie Railway Company, I suppose. Witness further explained that the stock was placed in his possession until the Erie Railway Company had paid certain notes, and upon this being done the certificates were returned to the company.

Witness personally delivered them to William B. Sherman, the Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company on Jan. 12, 1874.

Q.—In one certificate or more? A.—In one certificate.

Q.—Can you tell how long you held that stock? A.—From Feb. 4, 1873, until the day of delivery.

Q.—From whom did you receive that certificate? A.—Jointly from Peter H. Watson and John A. C. Gray.

Q.—Watson was at that time President of the Erie Railway Company, and Gray one of the Directors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had Mr. Gray anything to do with the Erie Railway Company? A.—Nothing whatever.

Mr. Hill next asked the witness whether any memorandum had been drawn up respecting the purchase of stock in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company. In response, Mr. Duncan read from his note-book a memorandum, showing that on Feb. 4, 1873, one certificate of 5,000 shares of capital stock in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company had been purchased by the Erie Railway Company, for the sum of $750,000, for which notes had been issued to Mr. John A. C. Gray. At any time before May 4, 1873, the Erie Railway Company should be at liberty to pay said notes in bonds or mortgages, for the redemption of which new bonds should be set apart. The notes were forty-five in number—thirty of $20,000 each, and fifteen of $10,000. The notes were made payable at the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE DIARY OF HIS MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA DURING HIS TOUR THROUGH EUROPE IN A. D. 1873. By J. W. REDHOUSE. A verbatim translation. With portrait. London: JOHN MURRAY. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

"This is a Diary of the Tour in Europe, which we propose to write in auspiciousness and sanctification under the will of God most high, the All-powerful, the Matchless, the Forgiving, the Beneficent, provided that health be accorded us." Such is the invocation with which the Shah introduces the story of his journeyings. That it has been written in "auspiciousness" is possible. What "sanctification" has to do with the Diary may be left for the theologians to decide. When royalty writes—even if it be the King of the Ashantees or of the Cannibal Islands who turns author—all the world is expected to read, and there must consequently be some curiosity regarding the impressions which contact with a superior civilization made upon the mind of this unmanageable Shah, whom European monarchs a year ago welcomed with trepidation, to dismiss and send on his way with joy and congratulation.

From the translator's preface to this volume it appears that the tour through Europe was not the first of the travels of the Shah, nor is this Diary the first fruit of his authorship. He had previously visited and inspected his own Caspian provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran, and had thence journeyed beyond his own dominions to the sacred shrine of Babylonia. Of each of these excursions he had published a narrative for the information of his people. These as well as the present Diary were communicated to the Persian public in the official part of the Teheran *Gazette*. The style of the present Diary is stiff, at least in the translation, which, however, very evidently improves upon the original; its observations are superficial and often ludicrously trivial, while the extent to which personal details are constantly thrust forward accords fully with the impression which was generally given of the selfish regard for his own comfort which the Shah exhibited at every step of his progress through Europe. Thus the first paragraph of the Diary, which bears date Saturday, 21st Safar, 1290 (*i. e.*, 19th April, 1873,) reads thus: "We started from Teheran in the intention of prosecuting our tour in Europe. It is now a whole year since information was given of this (intended) tour in Europe; and it is also some days that we have been suffering from a pain in the chest, and a severe cold in the head, so as to be very unwell, with sensations of fatigue and weakness to so great a degree that I have never experienced the like before. Placing my trust in God, however, I sallied forth from my private apartments, my Grand Vazir and others being in waiting to receive me." Three days after we have this entry: "Before breakfasting I shot a buck of two years old with slugs. Thanks be to God all went off pleasantly, and I returned home in comfort. I am grateful that my health is perfectly restored, and no sense of weakness remains. It is now the season of new green plums, which are still very small and not fit to eat." April 25 we are told "Five of our Princes wore their swords at our levee. Thanks be to God, the wind is not blowing." At Enseli (May 12) the Shah embarked for Astrakhan, which he reached after a two-days' voyage. At one time during this sail the sea "became agitated so that the waves rolled mountains high, and every one on board was taken unwell, except ourselves, our chief photographer, the Corporal, and Dr. Tholoran. We were not cast down, but proved our self-possession. The whole of the crew and officers of the vessel were cast down also, with the exception of the Admiral and a few of the sailors. In fine, we should have been caught in a peril of great magnitude, but the Divine mercy encompassed our situation, and a favorable breeze sprung up astern, carrying us more quickly forward to our desired haven." Then on May 14: "Thanks be to God, we have escaped from the high sea, and have entered a large river named the Volga, which has a great charm. * * * The occupation of the people of the villages standing on the banks of this river is that of fishing. As our vessel came opposite to each of these villages in succession, the inhabitants flocked to the river bank and cried out '*hurrah*.' They had shot down a good quantity of dead fishes into their vessels and had made the banks of the river stink. Such fishes as they had not been able to salt and preserve, and which had consequently putrified, they cast into the river. The water of the Volga is very light of digestion." Whether this last important fact has any connection with the statements immediately preceding, touching the dead fish which form so large a constituent in this river water, the reader is left to infer. Upon landing at Astrakhan the Shah was impressed by the presentation of salt in a salt-cellar of gold with bread upon a silver salver, both vessels bearing the date of his arrival—a Russian custom, he tells us, only observed in honor of an Emperor or a King. The triumphal arch next attracted his attention, then the baths, "with two taps for water, hot and cold"—a novelty the previous ignorance of which sufficiently confirms the statement regarding the lack of personal cleanliness which distinguished this representative of royalty. Tsaritsin was the next place on the Volga where the Shah stopped, and there he took the cars for Moscow. "This is the first time," he observes, "that we travel on a railway, and very nice and comfortable it is; it goes four leagues in an hour." The splendors of the Palace of the Kremlin made a deep impression upon the royal traveler, but of these he tells his dutiful subjects, for whose benefit these notes were made, "I really cannot undertake to write a description." At St. Petersburg: "His most exalted Majesty the Emperor Alexander II., Autocrat of all the Russias, received us with the perfection of warmth and friendship. * * * The Emperor is a man tall of stature and majestic, who speaks with great gravity and walks with a stately gait. * * * The Naw-wab, the heir apparent, is a young man of graceful form and about twenty-five years of age." Balls, theatrical performances—the terpsichorean part of which especially enlisted the attention of His Majesty—official receptions, exhibitions of the fire brigade, &c., occupied his time in the Russian capital. A visit to the Hermitage impressed him deeply. There were "rooms full of pictures, of marble statues, large and small, water basins of rare stones from Siberia and elsewhere, the most part of their columns being monoliths, from Finland, tall and stout; tables of stone, enriched with Mosaics in colors; tables and vases of malachite, which is a Siberian stone, and many strange and wonderful things worthy to be seen. More especially there were marble statues in the form of men, women, and children, standing or lying down, at which one marveled. One standing (figure of a) woman was most graceful, so that one could have admired it, seated before it, for three whole days. To see every picture and every statue in every room would have required ten days or more; as we merely looked on them for a moment, we really comprehended nothing about them." Following this inspection was a grand dinner given by the Emperor, the description of which may be taken as a type of the succession of Russian banquets. The Shah writes: "At the proper time we went. One hundred and seventy individuals were invited—members of the Russian imperial family, with our Princes and officials. It was a numerous assembly. We first went to a private chamber, where the Heir Apparent, his wife, and others were. We sat there awhile, and then, proceeding to the banqueting hall, we took our seats at the table. The Emperor was on our left, the wife of the Heir Apparent on our right. The dinner was eaten. In the middle of the dinner the Emperor arose, upon which we all got up. He drank a glass of wine to my health, and at the very instant guns were fired from the fort. After a minute or so I rose, and again all rose; I drank a glass of sherbet to the health of the Emperor. At length the dinner ended. It had passed pleasantly." Exhibitions of legerdemain are repeatedly described at length. We quote the account of one, given in connection with other performances—the Michael Theatre: "One Swedish woman performed well on the tight-rope. Some individuals performed wonderful feats. For example, one man brought forth from a locked wooden box a lad, a graceful woman, and another human being, after having opened it to show it was empty. Another stood upon a large globe, and walked about with it, at the same time casting knives, &c., into the air with both his hands, and catching them during a considerable space of time. Again, a fat woman, clothed in tights, with naked bosom and legs, mounted on a three-wheeled velocipede and went along at a rapid rate; then a black man brought many wine-bottles and placed them on the floor, which was covered with cotton wool, wetted with spirits of wine. This was set fire to, and the woman then urged the velocipede among the bottles at a high speed; ultimately she fell over from the vehicle to the floor, and her skirts took fire. It was a great piece of folly." Which last observation may be set down as one of the few which this Diary contains indicative of the fact that the Shah is really possessed of a share of sound common sense. At the State Bank he was shown money and ingots of gold and silver in the form of "half bricks of Teheran," to the value of about $2,000,000. Cronstadt and Peterhof were duly inspected, and the powerful fortifications and artillery of the one, with the regal splendor of the other, received their share of admiration. This profound observation closes the notes upon the tour through Russia: "Of the things frequently seen were the abundance of carriages in St. Petersburg, many tramways of iron in the streets, and also many beautiful dogs, large and small."

On the railroad from St. Petersburg to Königsberg the Shah encountered another wonder peculiar to railroads, "a hole in the mountain," or a "hole," as he invariably terms tunnels wherever he encounters them. At the Prussian frontier a change of cars was necessary. The Shah writes: "We had to wait a considerable time. I was in a small room with the officers of our household, and for a while I wrote up my Diary. A great crowd of spectators, men and women, scrambled up to the glass of the windows to have a look, and they squabbled with each other. The liberty (or license) of this place is very much more than what was seen in Russia. When they dispersed we went and seated ourselves in our carriage." From Königsberg the royal party went to Berlin May 31. "Our train," says his Majesty, "was taken sometimes over a bridge, sometimes up and sometimes down, and then again turned back like a horse the bit of which is in the hand of a man. This was to us a source of wonder." "His most exalted Majesty" Emperor William received the Shah at Berlin. "The crowds were great and shouted hurrahs. I saluted them all together with the Emperor."

In the account of the stay at Berlin notes of visits to members of the royal family are so oddly intermingled with descriptions of the denizens of the Zoölogical Garden, the Aquarium, &c., as to excite the suspicion that the Shah regarded them all very much in the same light—as curiosities put on exhibition for his benefit. In fact, the animals seem to have interested him very much more than did the Princes and Princesses. "Here," (in the Zoölogical Gardens,) he writes, "were wild beasts that cannot be imagined—maned-lions of Africa, which I had not hitherto seen save in books—huge in bulk, terrible in appearance, with very thick black manes hanging down, their heads as large as those of elephants, or larger, with glassy eyes especially terrific, with graceful bodies resembling velvet. The keeper raised high a piece of flesh; the lion rose on his hind feet and seized the flesh. His stature was from three to four ells, (ten and one-half to fourteen feet.) The flesh was placed on a truck and so conveyed from den to den and given to the beasts. I was extremely tempted to stay and observe these lions a long while, but, through the thronging of the spectators, this was impossible." The sloths, which are described as resembling "melancholy, sorrowful men," so deeply impressed him that he paid the animals a second visit when he examined them "attentively."

On June 7 the royal party left for Cologne and Wiesbaden. "Much as we wished to sleep," the Shah says, "it was impossible. As soon as my eyes closed we would arrive at a station; talking and discussion would ensue; there was nothing for it but we must dress, and hold ourselves in readiness until the Governor of such a town or the commander of such a fortress should be introduced by the Mu'tamadu-'l-Mulk, and took himself off again."

At Westphalia the works of Krupp were inspected. M. Krupp himself received the travelers. "He is a tall, thin old man. He has himself, in a certain space of time, created the whole of these works. The cannon of every government does he furnish from hence. * * * His plant and workshops, of which steam is the motive power, resemble a mighty city. He employs 15,000 workmen, for the whole of whom he has erected houses and lodgings, paying them salaries and wages. After deducting his expenditure, his own yearly income amounts to 800,000 tumans (£320,000.) We went to the shop of the steam hammers. They are singular hammers, like mountains; and, worked by steam, fulfill the office of forging cannons. They make those of any pattern they desire. When the hammer strikes the gun the earth floor of the work-shop emits a sound and trembles. It was a marvelous thing." Wiesbaden, Coblentz, Baden-Baden were visited. Of the last we are told: "In verity it is not a town of which we can tire. For lovers, pleasure-hunters, sybarites, it is a capital nook." At Spa the Shah makes note of the fact that "in Germany the women are very much occupied in business and at work; especially at agriculture and in gardening do they labor much more than their husbands. * * * In Berlin and in other towns the little boys fasten soldiers' knapsacks on their own backs, run about the streets, and play on fifes. How excellent it is that they from infancy upward thus learn to be soldiers." A visit to the mineral springs did not produce a favorable impression. "I drank a little of the water," he says, "which tasted very nasty. On the outside of the basin there was a large foot-print on the surface of a stone, of which the Governor said: 'This is the vestige of the footsteps of St. Mark,' which saint is one of the holy men of the Franks. 'Whatever woman, when childless, comes here and places her foot in this vestige conceives and bears children.' This is a very surprising thing. In Persia such beliefs are rife."

After a short stay at Brussels, Dover was reached by way of Ostend. "The British Channel is much noted for its storms and roughness. But, thanks be to God Most High, the sea was very calm—like the palm of one's hand—so that no one was incommoded." At Dover the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur were in waiting. The former is described as "a youth with a very pleasing countenance, and stout. He has crow's eyes, (bluish gray,) and a small beard; in stature he is not tall; his age must be twenty-seven or eight. The third son is shorter than he, and his complexion is darker, his body slighter."

Upon alighting from the railway train in London the Shah was greeted by "a surprising turmoil. I saluted incessantly with head and hands. The crowd of spectators was never-ending. The population of the city is said to be over eight crores (four millions) of souls. It has most lovely women. The nobleness, the gravity, the sedateness of the women and men shine out from their countenances. One sees and comprehends that they are a great people, and that the Lord of the Universe has bestowed upon them power, and might, and wisdom, and enlightenment. Thus it is that they have conquered a country like India, and hold important possessions in America and elsewhere in the world."

On June 20 the Shah was received at Windsor Castle by the Queen. "The age of the Sovereign," he says, "is fifty, but she does not look more than forty. She is very cheerful, and of pleasant countenance." The reception itself is thus described: "At the foot of the steps of the Castle we alighted. Her most exalted Majesty the Sovereign advanced to meet us at the foot of the staircase. We got down, took her hand, gave our arm, went up stairs, passed through pretty rooms and corridors hung with beautiful portraits, and, entering a private apartment, took our seat. The Sovereign presented her children, relations, and officers. We, too, on our part, presented our Princes, the Grand Vazir, and the others. The Lord Chamberlain, who is the Minister of the Court of the Sovereign, brought for us the insignia of the Order of the Garter, set in diamonds, *i. e.*, the knee-tie, which is one of the most esteemed English orders. The Sovereign rose, and with her own hand decorated us with the order and cast the ribbon upon us, presenting us at the same time with a long stocking tie. * * * I received the order with the utmost respect, and sat down. I, too, presented to the English Sovereign the 'Order of the Sun,' set in diamonds, with its ribbon, and also the order of my own portrait, which she received with all honor, and put them on herself." At the dinner following the reception the Shah saw "three daughters of the Sovereign and one young son who does not yet go anywhere away from her, and whose name is Leopold. * * * He is very young-looking and very graceful. He wore the Scotch costume. The peculiarity of the Scotch costume is this: the knees are left visible up to the thighs. One of the Sovereign's daughters, sixteen years of age, is always at home with her, and has not a husband as yet. Her other two daughters have husbands."

Returning to London, the Shah gives us the benefit of his study of the government of the city. "The Police of this town," he says, "is 8,000, strong, all handsome young men in a particular dress. The citizens set great estimation on the Police; whoever behaves disrespectfully to the Police is adjudged worthy of death," (*sic.*)

The official reception at Guildhall is described at length. "Three thousand individuals," we are told, were invited. The Lord Mayor had on a robe, the hinder skirt of which was very long, and trailed on the ground." After the official reception had terminated, "they gave into the hand of each person a gilt pen, having its ink in it, together with a slip of paper, on which they had written a name; so that each one might write thereon the name of whomsoever he might wish to dance with. They also offered the gift of a gilt casket. Now the dancing began, which we surveyed sitting in that self-same place. But the heir apparent, together with the ladies and others, all danced." Supper, with the inevitable speech-making, to which the Shah seems by this time to have become reconciled as a necessary evil, followed. The manner of proclaiming the toasts, however, impressed him. "Supper finished," he says, "we rose, returned to our home, and went to bed. Throughout our return drive, too, when it was midnight, there was the same dense crowd."

The following evening the "theatre" was visited. "They had sent expressly to Paris, and had called from thence Patti, who is one of the renowned songstresses of Firangistan, (England.) She sang most exquisitely. She is an exceedingly graceful woman. She accepted a fabulous sum of money and came to London. There was another, also, Albani by name, from Canada, in America, who sang extremely well, and performed some wonderful feats. At last we rose and went home."

In connection with another visit to Drury Lane, we have this memorandum: "There was a young woman, a celebrated singer of the name of Nilson, (Nilsson,) from Sweden, whom the Heir Apparent caused to be sent up, and with whom some conversation was had. She was very loquacious and shrewd. She goes every year to the theatres of St. Petersburg, the New World, &c., and makes a large income. She is now married to a Frenchman of the name of Gousseau" (Rouzaud.)

It is unnecessary to follow the Shah through the round of receptions with which he was honored in London and other leading cities of England. Some of his notes touching prominent men are characteristic. Of "Lord Radcliffe" (the Right Hon. Lord Viscount De Redcliffe) he says: "According to one's recollections of those times," referring to some prominent events in his career, "he must be nearly eighty-five years old, and still he conversed with the utmost wisdom and knowledge. He suffers from gout. Were he not so afflicted, I am of opinion that he still is in possession of the judgment, intellect, and stamina for the English Government to confide important missions to him."

The Crystal Palace, the Bank of England, the Houses of Parliament, and last but not least Mme. Tussaud's wax-works, were each in their turn visited, and for the benefit of his subjects are described with greater or less detail. At Albert Hall the pictures were inspected, and several purchases were made, but to the disappointment of the Shah "the greater part of the more beautiful pieces were either sold already, or were not to be sold at all." Here the following encounter of wit, in which the Shah evidently flatters himself that he came off best, took place: "The picture of a donkey was seen, and I asked the price of it. The Director of the exhibition, a fat, white-bearded man, who gave information about the prices, told me it was £100 sterling, equivalent to 250 tumans of Persia. I remarked: 'The value of a live donkey is, at the outside, £5. How is it, then, that this, which is but a picture of an ass, is to be paid so dearly for?' The Director said, 'Because it is not a source of expense, as it eats neither straw nor barley,' (the Eastern substitutes for hay and oats.) I replied, 'True, it is not a source of outlay, but neither will it carry a load or give one a ride.' We laughed heartily. Then, as time was short and we were extremely fatigued, we went home."

Of general notes upon the manners and customs of the English there are the following: "The beggars of Firangistan, instead of asking for alms, play musical instruments, as guitars or violins, and never beg. If some one gives them money they take it; if not, they go on playing. * * * There are multitudes of pigeons in Firangistan, and, as in Persia, pigeon flyers send them up. Especially in Belgium did we see many of them. * * * They place sucklings and little children in small carriages (perambulators,) and during the daytime wheel them about by hand in the avenues and on the lawns in a very pretty manner; and the children go to sleep in the carriages."

For the paucity of these observations the Shah tenders this naïve apology: "Well, had we the wish to write as they deserve, all the particulars of the City of London, or of all England, we should have to write a voluminous history of England; but during a stay of only eighteen days in London it really has not been possible to write more than we have done. In justice (we can but say that) the demeanor of the English and everything of theirs is extremely well regulated and governed, and admirable. In respect to populousness, the wealth of the people, the commerce, the arts, business, and *dolce far niente*, they are the chief of all nations."

On July 5 the Shah left London for Cherbourg. In this passage across the Channel "every one became so unwell that not an individual could either walk about or sit down. I myself become so ill that I went and lay down until we arrived near to the port of Cherbourg." Once in France, his Majesty was impressed with the fact that "the women and men are small made and attenuated of limb; they are not like the inhabitants of Russia, Germany, and England, but more resemble the people of the East." The attractions of Paris were so strong and varied that the regular entries in the Diary are omitted, and the results of the Shah's observations are summed up with less detail. Two incidents may be quoted as he rehearses them. He writes: "The celebrated Rothschild, a Jew who is exceedingly rich, came to an audience, and we conversed with him. He greatly advocates the cause of the Jews, mentioned the Jews of Persia, and claimed tranquillity for them. I said to him: 'I have heard, brother, that you possess a thousand crores of money. I consider the best thing to do would be that you should pay fifty crores to some large or small State, and buy a territory in which you could collect all the Jews of the whole world, you becoming their chief and leading them on their way in peace, so that you should no longer be thus scattered and dispersed.' We laughed heartily, and he made no reply. I gave him an assurance that I do protect every alien nationality that is in Persia." Upon the occasion of a visit to the Church of Notre Dame the Shah relates this colloquy with the "Chief Priest": "I asked him, 'What is your belief concerning his Holiness Jesus, on whom be peace; used he to drink wine or not?' All at once, the whole of the priests, as though I had asked a strange question, unanimously said, 'He certainly used to drink wine. That is a small matter. He himself also made wine.' I then said, 'Used he to drink seldom or often?' They said, 'He used even to drink often.'" The precise point of this conversation the reader is left to conjecture. Its significance in the mind of the Shah is perhaps explained by a statement he makes later, that "There is in Firangistan a special society, with many members, who are continually engaged in furthering the cause of a total abandonment of drink; but this is a very difficult undertaking, and especially in Firangistan." The unconscious satire of this profound observation is sufficiently apparent.

But we have not the space to follow the Shah further on his travels. After nineteen days spent in France and Switzerland, he left Geneva for Turin July 24, passing through that "very dark and terrific" "hole," the Mont Cenis Tunnel. Nineteen days were spent in Austria and Italy, eleven in Turkey, and eleven more in Georgia. On Sept. 6 he arrived at Enzele, after an absence from his dominions of nearly five months.

The summary we have given of this curious volume marks it as unique in the literature of travel. Were it not for the numerous external marks of authenticity which it bears, some readers might doubt its genuineness. The form of the title might be cited as suspicious:—"The Diary of the Shah of Persia, by J. W. Redhouse. A Verbatim Translation." Then the observations are, many of them, so naïve as to excite distrust, while the intelligence displayed throughout is certainly of a higher order, and the discrimination manifested, in general, much keener, than would have been credited to one of the stolidity and general ignorance alleged against the Shah by nearly all who happened to come in contact with him. The blunders which he makes in the statement of facts are moreover suspiciously trivial and by no means numerous. Still, against all this we have the well-known fact that his Majesty was keeping such a diary while he was making this journey, and that while he may have been ignorant or dull himself, that he must have had advisers of sufficient intelligence to have supplied any glaring deficiencies and to guard him against making himself supremely ridiculous, as it is easy to believe that he might have done if left entirely to his own devices. Then the form of the publication, and the name of the eminent publisher whose imprint the volume bears, should be ample assurance that the Diary is precisely what it pretends to be. As it stands, it is a most curious and, in some degree, an instructive record of the impressions which contact with a higher civilization may make upon the mind of a ruler of a people but a remove above barbarism. It will be noticed that the Shah very rarely in his Diary contrasts the condition of the countries which he visited with that of Persia. Whether he did this in his own mind or not, and in a way to contribute to the elevation of the people whom he governs, the future alone can decide. Thus far, it must be confessed, there are no indications of such a result.

EDUCATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of Trustees of the several school districts of the town of Greenburg, for the purpose of making rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the new Compulsory Education law, they came to the conclusion that the law is defective in the following particulars, viz.:

First—The Trustees, upon whom devolves the carrying out of the law, are not liable to any penalty should they fail to do so.

Second—The inability of Trustees to enforce any penalty for violation of the provisions of the act, or to collect any fines imposed by it.

Third—The act utterly fails to point out any way to raise money to carry out any of its provisions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully petitioned to so amend said law as to cover these defects.

Mr. James B. Cunningham suggested a plan for providing a suitable building, with all the necessary accommodations, where habitual truants may be confined, disciplined, and instructed; and on motion of Col. Miller a committee was appointed to consider the suggestions offered by Mr. Cunningham and report thereon at the next meeting.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet; demand fair; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 6,150 bales; gross, 6,171 bales; exports, to France, 3,011 bales; to the Continent, 2,036 bales; coastwise, 3,221 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 232,360 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—Cotton firmly held; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 3,723 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,118 bales; coastwise, 1,865 bales; sales, 1,671 bales; stock, 103,902 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm for good qualities; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.@12⅝c.; net receipts, 3,083 bales; exports coastwise, 836 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 71,378 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,554 bales; gross, 3,579 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 696 bales; coastwise, 565 bales; sales, 2,074 bales; stock, 85,484 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 4,174 bales; exports, coastwise, 847 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 76,362 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union...	78⅞
400 do.	79
1400 do.	79¼
1500 do.	79¼
700 do....c.	79¼
800 do.	79⅛
500 do....c.	79⅛
16 N.Y.C. & Hudson.	101½
300 Pacific Mail.	36½
100 do.	36¾
100 do.	36⅞
100 do....s3.	37
200 do.	37⅛
200 do.	37⅜
100 do....c.	37⅜
400 do....s3.	37⅛
300 do....s3.	37
1200 do.	37⅛
200 do.	37
300 Lake Shore.	80½
900 do.	80⅝
3400 do....s3.	80⅝
500 do....c.	80⅝
200 do....b3.	80¾
1600 do.	80¾
300 do....c.	80¾
1500 do....s3.	80¾
1000 do.	80⅞
900 do.	80¾
100 do....b3.	80¾
300 do.	80¾
700 do....s3.	80⅝
100 North-western.	46¼
300 do.	46⅜
300 do.	46½
600 do.	46⅝
500 do.	46¾
1900 North-west...s3.	46⅝
400 do.	46½
500 Erie Railway.	27⅜
500 do.	27¼
600 do.	27⅜
100 do....c.	27⅜
100 Rock Island.	101¾
100 do.	101⅝
100 do....s3.	101½
100 Tol. & Wabash.	23
200 do.	22¾
100 do.	22⅝
300 do.	22½
200 do.	22½
200 do.	22
100 do.	21¾
100 do.	21⅝
800 do.	21½
100 do.	21⅝
500 do.	21¾
100 do.	21⅝
200 do.	21½
100 do.	21⅝
200 do.	21⅞
900 do....s3.	21¾
700 Union Pacific.	35
400 do....s3.	34⅞
1100 do....s3.	35
200 do.	35
100 do.	34⅞
200 Ohio & Miss...s3.	30⅝
100 do....s3.	31
300 do.	31⅛
700 do.	31¼
200 do....s3.	31⅛
200 do.	31
100 do....c.	31⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R. 12	118⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65....b.c.	118⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.	120⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N....b.c.	121⅛
43,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67....b.c.	122
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67....12	122
55,000 U. S. 5s '81 C.	113⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, N. Ser.	58
9,000 Tenn. 6s, new x. Coup.b. c.	58
30,000 Bost., H. & Erie 1st....b60.	24¼
15,000 do.	24
1,000 La. & Mo. 1st.	89
4,000 Chi., R.I.&P.7s.	108½
15,000 do....b. c.	108⅜
5,000 Am.D.I. Co.7s.	102
10,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.	103½
9,000 C.&N.W. C.G.B	81½
7,000 Ch. & N.W.Con.	90
1,000 Mil.&St.P.7sG.	84⅞
2,000 do.	84½
3,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	104½
10,000 N. J. C. 1st. C.	102¾
5,000 C'dr F.&M.1st.	56
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	101½
6,000 N. Y. Cent. 1st, coupon.	115
2,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.	96⅛
2,000 West. Pac. B.	88
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	93
4,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	78½
2,000 do.	78⅜
500 T. & Wab. 2d.	64
1,700 West. Un. Tel. 7s....large.	99¾
1,000 Can. So. 1st, Coup. on.	70
5,000 H. & St. J.8s,C.	89½
1,000 Ches. & O.1st, Coup. on.	47
3,000 O. & M. C.b. c.	97½
100 B'k of Com. ex.D.	118
50 Del.&H.Canal.b.c.	117
900 West. U. Tel.b. c.	79
500 do.	79⅛
25 do.	79⅜
1100 do....s3.	79
1000 do.	79
200 do.	78⅞
100 do....b3.	79
400 do....s3.	78⅞
1900 do.	79
100 do....c.	79
400 do....s3.	79
800 do.	79⅛
100 do....c.	79⅛
500 do.	79¼
100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.	100⅞
100 do.	100⅞
500 do....b3.	101
300 do.	101
200 U. S. Ex....b. c.	62½
150 American Ex.b. c.	62
10 Wells-Fargo. b. c.	83½
500 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3.	37
100 do....s3.	36⅞
200 do.	36⅞
700 do.	36¾
100 do....b3.	36⅝
200 do.	36⅝
200 do.	36½
700 do....s3.	36⅜
1300 do.	36¼
500 do....s3.	36¼
300 do....s3.	36⅛
400 do.	36¼
200 do.	36⅜
200 do.	36¼
200 do.	36½
100 Erie....b. c. c.	27⅜
300 do.	27⅜
100 do.	27⅜
100 do....b3.	27⅜
150 Mich. Cen....b.c.	83
15 do.	82½
100 Ill. Cent....b.c.	99
600 L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	80½
600 do....s3.	80⅝
300 do....c.	80½
400 do.	80½
800 do....s3.	80¼
100 do.	80⅜
1350 do.	80⅝
300 do.	80⅝
500 do.	80⅝
700 Union Pacific.b.c.	34¾
100 do....b3.	34¾
1400 do.	34⅝
500 do.	34¾
600 do.	34⅞
300 C.& Pitts.R.G.b.c.	88½
200 Chic.&.N.W..b.c.	46½
100 do....s3.	46⅜
300 do....b3.	46⅜
100 do.	46½
500 do.	46⅜
100 do....s3.	46¼
700 do.	46¼
300 do.	46⅜
30 do.	46
200 do.	46½
100 T. W. & W.b.c.c.	21¾
200 do.	21⅝
400 do....s3.	21½
600 do.	21⅜
200 do.	21¼
500 do.	21⅛
1300 do.	21
300 do.	20⅞
900 do.	21
900 do....s3.	21
300 do.	20⅞
400 do.	20¾
1100 do.	20⅝
200 do.	20¾
100 do....b30.	20⅞
200 do....s3.	20⅝
500 do.	20⅝
500 do.	20¾
1000 do.	20⅝
1200 do....s3.	20
500 do.	20⅛
300 do.	20⅛
100 do.	20¼
100 do.	20⅛
300 do....c.	20
200 do....s3.	20⅛
200 do.	20⅛
400 do.	20⅜
400 do.	20⅜
200 do....c.	20⅝
200 do....s3.	20⅝
200 do....s3.	20⅝
100 N. J. Cent....b.c.	107½
100 Chic.&R.I.b.c.s3.	101½
100 do....c.	101⅝
100 C. M. & St. P.b.c.	36¾
100 do.	36⅝
100 do.	36⅝
100 do.	36⅝
700 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	31⅛
300 do....b.c.	31
300 do....s3.	31⅛
300 do.	31⅜
400 do.	31½
300 do.	31⅝
200 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b. c.	16
10 Del., L. & W..b.c.	109½
200 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	9¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, new, Ex Coup.	58
10,000 C. P. G. B...b3.	96¼
1300 Erie Railway.	27⅜
100 Mich. Cen....b3.	83
100 do.	82⅞
400 West. Un....s60.	78¾
400 do.	79⅜
200 do....s60.	78½
800 do.	79⅜
1800 do.	79¼
700 do.	79¼
400 do.	79¼
1600 Union Pac.	34⅞
500 do.	34¾
400 do.	34⅞
100 Pac. Mail....s3.	36⅞
400 do.	37
400 do.	37⅛
400 do....s3.	37
200 do....s3.	36⅞
500 do.	36⅞
100 do.	36¾
100 do....b3.	36⅞
100 Panama.	115
45 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅛
100 do....b3.	101¼
100 do.	101¼
100 do.	101¼
100 do.	101⅛
100 do....s10.	101¼
500 do.	101⅛
400 do.	101⅛
100 St. Paul....b3.	36⅞
100 do.	36¾
100 do.	36⅝
300 do.	36¾
200 St. Paul Pref.	57
300 North-western.	46⅝
100 do....c.	46⅝
100 do.	46¾
800 do.	46⅞
100 do....s3.	46¾
300 do.	46⅝
400 Lake Shore....s3.	80⅝
100 do.	80¾
300 do.	80¾
1300 do.	80⅝
1100 do....b3.	81
1300 do.	81
700 do....b3.	81⅛
1300 do.	81⅛
1600 do.	81
300 do....b3.	81
600 Tol. & Wab.	20¾
100 do.	20½
600 do.	21
800 do.	20⅞
300 do....b3.	20⅞
300 do.	20¾
200 do.	20⅝
200 do.	20½
700 do.	20⅜
200 Rock Island.	101¾
200 do....c.	101⅝
100 do.	101⅞
900 Ohio & Miss.	31¾
200 do....s3.	31⅝
400 do....s3.	31¾
300 do.	31⅝
300 do.	31½
200 do.	31⅜
400 do.	31⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,C.,'81.	122
5,000 do.	122⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	114¼
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	120⅞
$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	121⅞
57,000 do.	121¾
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	114⅞
191,000 do.	114¾
10,000 do.	115⅛
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	115¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 S. C. 6s, new, Non-F..b. c.	7
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	58
6,000 do.	57¾
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. C.G'd bds.b.c.	81½
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	93
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G't.	89½
10,000 U. P. S. Fund.	78½
7,000 Chic.,B.&Q.7s.	105¼
25,000 do.	105
8,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	101½
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st C.	102⅞
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st.	108
10,000 Boston, H. & Erie 1st.b60.	23¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109⅞
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.	97½
500 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	64
2,000 Long D'k bds.	100½
1,000 do.	100⅝
2,000 do.	100¾
100 Quicksilver..b. c.	33½
800 W. U. Tel....b. c.	79¼
100 do....s3.	79⅛
200 do....c.	79⅛
200 do.	79⅛
400 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3.	36¾
600 do.	36¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101⅛
13 do.	101¼
700 Erie Railway.b. c.	27⅜
100 Panama....b. c.	114⅝
100 do....s3.	114½
200 Harlem....b. c.	127½
1400 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3.	80⅞
1300 do.	80⅞
200 do....b3.	81
100 Chic. & N.W.b. c.	46⅜
1100 do.	46¾
1000 do....b3.	46¾
300 do.	46⅝
300 do.	46½
1300 do.	46⅜
300 do.	46½
100 Un. Pac....b.c.b3.	34⅞
700 do....s3.	34¾
100 C., C., C.& I...b.c.	69
100 N. J. Cen....b.c.	107
200 Chic.,M.&St.P.b.c.	36¾
100 do.	36⅝
100 C.M.& St.P.Pf.b.c.	57
700 Tol., W. & W..b.c.	20¾
200 do.	20⅝
100 do.	20½
100 do.	20⅝
200 do.	20¾
100 do....b3.	20⅞
300 do....s3.	20¾
200 do.	20⅞
200 do.	20¾
100 Ohio & M..b.c.s3.	31½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500 Western Union...	79⅛
100 do....c.	79
300 do....b3.	79⅛
800 do....s3.	79
500 do.	79
100 do....b3.	79⅛
300 Pacific Mail.	36¾
100 do....s10.	36⅝
200 do....s3.	36⅝
200 do.	36¾
20 do.	37
400 do....s3.	36⅝
600 do.	36⅝
100 do.	36½
1300 do.	36⅝
100 do....b3.	36¾
400 do.	36⅜
500 Lake Shore...b3.	81
1600 do.	80⅞
1700 do.	80⅝
300 do....b3.	80⅝
200 do.	80¾
100 do.	80⅝
300 North-west...s3.	46⅝
100 do.	46½
500 do.	46⅝
100 do....b3.	46½
200 do....s3.	46⅜
100 do....b3.	46⅜
500 do....s3.	46¼
400 do.	46¼
400 do....b3.	46¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	101¼
600 Erie Railway.	27⅜
400 Union Pac....b3.	34⅞
100 C., C., C. & Ind....	68
500 Rock Island...b3.	101⅞
100 do.	101¾
200 St. Paul	36¾
100 do.	36⅝
100 Tol. & Wabash....	20¾
100 do....s15.	20⅝
300 do.	20⅝
100 do....s3.	20¾
200 do.	20⅞
1500 do.	20⅛
1200 do.	20
100 do....s60.	19¾
750 do.	19⅞
700 do.	19¾
300 do.	19⅝
900 do.	19½
45 do.	20
200 do....s3.	19½
100 do.	19⅝
500 do.	19¾
100 do.	19⅝
30 do.	20⅛
200 do....b3.	19¾
100 Del., Lack. & W...	109
300 Ohio & Miss..s3.	31½
200 do.	31⅜
40 Atlantic & Pac.P.	15½
200 St. Louis & I. M.	26¾

MONDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The Stock market opened steady at about Saturday's closing prices—Western Union, 78⅞; Pacific Mail, 36½; Lake Shore, 80½; Wabash, 23; North-western, 46¼; Union Pacific, 35, and Ohios, 30⅝. There was an immediate advance in Western Union to 79¼, Pacific Mail to 37⅜, (the latter, seemingly, on a few small stop-loss orders,) Lake Shore to 80⅞, on a large trade, North-western to 46¾, and Ohios to 31¼, while Wabash was conspicuously weak, and declined to 21⅛ on moderate transactions. The general market did not at first feel the influence of the break in Wabash, but after the first call, when the latter again fell off 1½ ₱ cent. to 20, on considerable dealings attended with some excitement, there was a general downward reaction, in which Pacific Mail sold as low as 36⅛, Lake Shore at 80¼, and North-western at 46¼, though Ohios, against the course of the market, advanced to 31¾, and New-York Central to 101⅝. The attack on Wabash was kept up during the day, and sales as low as 19⅛ were recorded in the last half hour, partially affecting other stocks, though finally leaving most of them at or above the opening prices. The day's work amounts to only 148,000 shares, distributed as will be seen by detailed statement below. The tone of the market at the last was rather weak. Money continues easy at 3½@4 ₱ cent., with most of the business at the lower rate.

Gold opened ⅛ higher at 112, sales and bids declined to 111 13-16, (printed 111¾,) recovered to 111⅞ and fell off, under considerable sales by real holders to 111¾ at last, closing at 111¾@111 13-16. On loans of gold the rates were 1@4 ₱ cent. for carrying. To-day's customs payments were $182,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $2,100,000 for interest, and $11,000 for called bonds. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, $51,467,000; gold balances, $1,631,250; currency balances, $1,841,400. The best buyers of gold were the foreign bankers, who are importing bonds in moderate quantity from London and Frankfort.

Sterling Exchange is steady and firm at rates last quoted, say $4 85½ for prime sixty-day bills, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for sight; nominal rates, $4 86 and $4 90½. Continental is ⅛ dearer, at 94⅞@95 for reichsmarks. The latest London advices quote consols for money at 91¾, and for the account 91⅞@92. Our bonds are firm at a slight advance; 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 107⅛@107¼; 10-40s, 104¼; new fives, 103⅛. The Bank of England gained £269,000 sterling in bullion on balance to-day. In Frankfort the bonds of 1862 are a shade better at 98. French rentes buoyant at 61f. 95c.

Government bonds have more than maintained the recent large advance, and on a very active business have improved ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. for the leading issues. The five ₱ cent. bonds attracted unusual attention, and are higher for ten-forties, registered, by ¼, and for the coupons by ⅜ ₱ cent., as compared with Saturday's last prices. New fives are also ⅛ better. A fair amount of several kinds of six ₱ cents was taken from the bankers, who are importing from Europe 1862s, 1865s, old and new, and 1867s—perhaps $500,000 in all. There is a margin of about 1 ₱ cent. in favor of importations, and more would be done in this way if a decent supply could be had in either London or Frankfort at or near the nominal quotations. Our own market would probably take a handsome line of bonds without material yielding in prices. State Stocks are dull and nominal. For Railroad Bonds of the favorite descriptions there is a brisk demand at extreme prices. New York Central Firsts, 115 bid; Fort Wayne Firsts, 109¾@110½; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 108½ bid. The Pacific issues closed as follows: Central, 96⅛@96¼; Union Pacifics, 92⅞@93; Land Grants, 89½@89⅞; Sinking Funds, 78⅜@78½. California and Oregon, 84¾ bid.

For the following detailed statement of the interest, coin, and currency to be disbursed Jan. 1 on bonds of the United States we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch:

6s of 1881	$282,736,350
Oregon War Loan	945,000
5-20s of 1865, new	202,663,100
5-20s of 1867	310,622,750
5-20s of 1868	37,474,000
Total	$834,441,200
Called 5-20s of 1862	10,000,000
Total	$844,441,200
Interest, gold	25,333,236
Currency 6s	64,623,512
Interest	1,928,705

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
Western Union	79⅜	78⅞	79	79⅛
Pacific Mail	37⅜	36⅛	36¾	36⅞
New-York Central	101⅝	100⅞	100⅛	101⅜
Harlem	127½	127½	127⅝	128
Erie	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27½
Lake Shore	81⅛	80¼	80⅝	80¾
Wabash	23	19½	19⅝	19¾
North-western	46⅞	46¼	46⅛	46¼
North-western Preferred	..	..	60¼	60¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	36¾
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	57	57	57	57½
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	30⅝	31⅜	31½
Rock Island	101⅞	101½	101⅝	101⅞
Illinois Central	99	99	98½	99
Union Pacific	35	34⅝	34¾	34⅞
C., B. & Quincy	..	..	107¼	108
Chicago & Alton	..	..	104	105
Chicago & Alton Pref.	..	..	108	112
Panama	115	114½	114	115
Pittsburg	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88½
Fort Wayne	..	..	93¼	93½
Michigan Central	83	82½	..	..
Morris & Essex	..	..	95¾	96
New-Jersey Central	107½	107	107	107½
Del., Lack. & Western	109½	109	109	109¼
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	16	15½	15½	16
Missouri Pacific	..	..	46½	47
Hannibal & St. Joseph	..	..	24½	25½
Iron Mountain	26¾	26¾	..	..
C., C. & Indiana Central	9¾	9¾	9⅝	10
Am. District Tel. Co.	..	..	..	36
At. & Pacific Tel. Co.	..	..	19	19¼
Quicksilver	33½	33½	33¼	33⅝
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	42	44
Adams Express	..	..	116	117
Wells-Fargo Express	83½	83½	83¼	83⅞
American Express	62	62	62	62½
United States Express	62½	62½	61	62

Total sales, 148,649 shares, including 42,700 Lake Shore, 32,075 Wabash, 21,825 Western Union, 15,930 North-western, 15,420 Pacific Mail, 9,300 Union Pacific, and 7,000 Ohios.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	118¼	118⅝	5-20s, 1867, r.	118¼	118¾
Sixes, 1881, c.	122	122⅛	5-20s, 1867, c.	121⅞	122
5-20s, 1862, r.	114⅛	114⅜	5-20s, 1868, r.	118⅛	118½
5-20s, 1862, c.	114⅛	114⅜	5-20s, 1868, c.	121⅞	122⅛
5-20s, 1864, r.	115⅞	116	10-40s, r.	114¾	115¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	116¼	116½	10-40s, c.	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	117¾	118¼	5s, 1881, r.	113½	113¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	118¼	118½	5s, 1881, c.	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s, '65, n. r.	117¼	117½	6s, Currency.	117¾	118
5-20s, '65, n. c.	120⅞	121	Gold	111¾	111⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

Gold receipts	$414,180 71
Gold payments	1,547,669 07
Gold balance	49,270,172 33
Currency receipts	711,859 06
Currency payments	1,190,436 80
Currency balance	45,916,675 78
Customs	182,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	292,000 00

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,130,128
Currency balances	3,825,897
Gold exchanges	8,604,240
Gold balances	813,664

The Treasury balances at the close of business at Washington to-day are: Currency, $13,250,000; coin, $77,000,000; certificates outstanding, $21,500,000.

Internal revenue receipts at Washington to-day, $280,000. Bank notes received for redemption, $330,000.

CLOSING BIDS FOR STATE STOCKS.

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. Y. 6s, Can.L., '77	110
Alabama 5s, '86	39	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	110
Alabama 8s, '86	50	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	23
Ark. 6s, Funded	22	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	23
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	12	N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Ark.7s,Mem.&L.R.	12	N. C. R., A. & O.	50
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	12	N. C. R., 7 off, J.&J.	35
Ark.7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	12	N. C. R., 7 off, A.&O.	35
Ga. 6s	80	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	15
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	15
Ga. 7s, indorsed	86¼	N. C. new bds., J.&J.	12½
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	76	N.C. new bds., A.&O.	12½
La. 6s	24	N.C. Spec. Tax, cl. 1.	5
La. 6s, new bonds	24	S. C. 6s	30
La. 6s, new Fl'g Dbt.	21	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	27
La. 7s, Penitentiary	21	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	27
La. 6s, Levee bonds	25	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	27
La. 8s, Levee bonds	25	S. C. 7s of '88	26
La. 8s, Levee of '75	25	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	7
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102	Tenn. 6s, old	58
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	Tenn. 6s, new	58
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99	Tenn. 6s, new series.	57½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98½	Virginia 6s, old	35
Mo. 6s, due in '79	97½	Virginia 6s, new bds.	38
Mo. 6s, due in '80	97½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	37
L.B., due '81 to '91 in.	97	Va. 6s, con. bds	55½
N. Y. reg. B'ty Ln.	105⅛	Va. 6s, ex. mat. coup.	54
N. Y. coup. B'ty Ln.	108⅝	Va. 6s, def'd, 2d ser.	11

The coupons due on the 1st proximo, on bonds of the Erie Railway Company, and bonds guaranteed by that company, will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the company, corner Duane and West streets.

The Equitable Savings Institution will pay an interest dividend at the rate of *Seven ₱ cent.* per annum on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto, Jan. 20.

The Ridgewood Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2, at the New-York office, No. 184 Broadway.

Coupons of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Consolidated Mortgage Sinking-Fund Bonds due Jan. 1, will be paid at the company's office, No. 54 William street.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Grain in Store—Wheat, 613,397 bushels; Corn, 96,053 bushels; Oats, 48,675 bushels; Barley, 120,013 bushels; Peas, 4,400 bushels; Barley Malt, 3,977 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Corn, 15,200 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Corn, 15,200 bushels; Oats, 8,400 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $4 75@$5 25; Bakers', $5 25@$5 50; Amber, $5@$5 50; White, $6@$6 50. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; do. No. 2, $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2, on track, at 79c.; Old No. 2 held at 85c. Oats nominal; Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominally, $1 05 for State. Barley irregular; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Provisions—Mess Pork, $21; Short Cut, $21. Hams, 15c.; Shoulders, 9c.@10c.; Breakfast Bacon, 12c. Dried Beef, 15c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen. Lard, in tierces, 14c.; in tubs and kegs, 14½c. Dressed Hogs, 8½c.@9c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active, higher, and stronger; No. 1 Spring, 93c.; No. 2 Spring, 90c., spot; 90½c., January; 91⅞c., February; No. 3 Spring, 84c.; Rejected, 79c. Corn—Demand light; holders firm at a shade higher prices; No. 2 Mixed, 80c. spot; new Mixed, 65¼c., spot; 65⅝c. bid, January; 65⅞c.@66¼c., February; new Rejected, 60½c.@61c. Oats in fair demand and higher; 54c., spot or December; 52¾c., January; 52¾c.@52⅞c., February. Rye in good demand; No. 2, 99c.@99½c.; fresh, 98c., regular. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 22½@$1 23, spot; $1 23, January; $1 24, February. Pork active, higher, and unsettled at $19, spot; $19 27½, February; $19 50@$19 55, March. Lard in fair demand and higher; $13 10 spot; $13 35, March. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, 97½c. At the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed at 90¾c. January; 91⅞c. February. Corn, 65¾c. January; 66⅛c. February; old, 80c. for spot. Oats, 52⅛c.@52¾c. January. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 99,000 bushels; Corn, 69,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Cotton firmer, quiet; Low Middling, 13¾c. Flour dull; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$6 50; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio brands, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 25. Wheat dull, unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, 74c.@83c.; Yellow do., 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 83½c.@84c., in elevator; 75c.@78c. on track. Oats dull; Southern, 63c.@65c.; White Western, Mixed do., 64c. Rye dull at $1@$1 02. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy. Mess Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—No round lots selling; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 13¾c.@14¼c. for Steam and Refined. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum firm; nominally 5¼c.@5⅜c. Coffee strong and higher; fair to prime Rio, 18¼c.@19¾c. Whisky weak and declining at $1@$1 01.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Flour—Low grades scarce; no demand for other descriptions; Double Extra, $5; Treble do., $5 25@$5 75; Choice do., $6@$6 50. Corn dull; a fair supply; Mixed, 91c.; Yellow, 92c.@93c.; White, 93c.@95c. Oats dull at 74c. Bran dull at $1 20. Hay dull and lower; Prime inactive. Pork nominally $19 50. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c. and 13c. Sugar-cured Hams dull and lower at 15c. Lard dull; Tierce, packers, 13½c.; Refined, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c. Sugar—Good grades in demand; low grades dull; inferior, 4½c.@5¼c.; common, 5½c.@6c.; good common to fair, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; fully fair, 7c.@7¼c.; prime to choice, 7⅞c.@8¼c. Molasses—High grades in demand and stronger; low do. dull; fair, 52c.@53c.; prime to choice, 58c.@62c. Whisky dull; ordinary rectified, $1 01; choice, $1 03. Coffee firm; fair to prime, 17¾c.@19c. Corn-meal dull at $3 80.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Flour dull and quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do. $5 75@$6 25; High Grades, $7@$7 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 22@$1 23; Amber, $1 25; White, $1 35@$1 40. Rye steady at $1. Corn rather quiet; Yellow, 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 84c. Oats dull; White, 64c.@65c.; Mixed, 63c. Pork dull at $20@$20 50. Lard 13¾c.@14¼c. Whisky steady at $1 01. Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 40c.@42c.; choice Western, 34c.@35c.; choice Western Rolls, 30c.@32c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs easy; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western 28c.@29c. Petroleum steady; Crude 8¾c.; Refined 11⅞c. Quercitron Bark; No. 1 held at $35. Clover-seed in fair demand at 8½c.@10c. Flax-seed commands $2 07@$2 10.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@$1 05¾; No. 2 Spring, 87c. bid. Corn steady; New, 64c.@66c., according to location. Oats steady at 55½c.@57½c., according to location. Rye declining at $1. Barley unchanged. Whisky quiet at 97c. Provisions stronger; higher prices asked in some cases; only a limited jobbing demand for any article. Pork nominally $19 50. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders held at 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Bacon flat. Lard nominal. Live Hogs flat; nominally $6@$7. Cattle unchanged; little doing; good to choice native Steers, $4 50@$6 25; inferior to fair Butchers', $2 50@$3 25; common to prime Texan, $3@$3 75. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—Flour quiet; nominally unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94½c.; No. 2 do., 90¼c.; January, 90⅜c.; February, 91½c. Oats steady; No. 2, in store, 51½c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.; new, in store, 63c. Rye quiet but firm; No. 1 at 97c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, cash and December, $1 29; January, $1 28; No. 3 Spring steady at $1 12½. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork—Mess, $19, cash; $19 25, February; $19 50, March; Prime Mess nominally $16 50; Extra Prime, $13 75. Hams—Sweet-pickled, 10½c.@11¼c., according to condition. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 6½c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed. Lard strong; prime Steam-rendered, 13c.; Kettle do., 13¾c. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 700 bbls. at $6 75 ₱ bbl. for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 33. Corn dull, at 90c.@92c., for Low and High Mixed. Corn-meal, $38 for Bolted. $37 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22@$23, Shipstuffs, $25, Middlings, $28 ₱ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 03@$1 15. Corn steady; Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 65c.@66c., in elevator. Oats steady at 55c.@57c. Rye steady at $1 06. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Bacon—None in the market. Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard steady at 13⅛c.@14c. Hogs, $6@$6 70.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 14¼; Amber Michigan, December, $1 10@$1 10¼; January, $1 10½; February, $1 13; No. 1 Red, $1 12. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash, December, and January, 70c.; May, 75½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 57½c.; Michigan, 56½c.; White, 59½c. Clover-seed, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8 25. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels Corn.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; firm; Extra, $1 15¼; No. 1, $1 11½; Amber, $1 09. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; in fair demand; No. 1, 54c.@55c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn, demand light; holders firm at 84c.@85c. Oats, demand light; holders firm at 72c.@73c. Pork dull. nominal. Lard, demand light; holders firm. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Unfavorable weather checks out-door trade.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Wheat—Nothing done. Rye quiet. Corn lower and more freely taken; sales of one car Low Mixed Western at 86c., and eight cars High Mixed do. at 87½c. Oats dull at 60c.@65c. for the range.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin steady at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 40 for Hard; $2 40 for Yellow Dip, and $2 40 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 9c.; Legal Test, 10c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
42—Nichols vs. Hardy et al.
75—The Mayor et al. vs. Genet.
76—Obrig et al. vs. Gleason et al.
77—Saunders et al. vs. Williamson.
121—Security Bank vs. Smith et al.
126—Matter of the Receivership of the Columbia Ins. Co.
168—Continental National Bank vs. Adams.
194—Seymour vs. Hazen et al.
203—Hopper vs. Hopper.
206—Wait vs. Weller.
208—Harrington vs. Lamport.
231—Bleeker vs. Spofford.
233—Gill vs. Guardian Savings Institution.
236—Pool et al. vs. Bissell et al.
239—The Mayor et al. vs. Dunnatt et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
23—Worth Penn. Iron Co. vs. Demarest.
25—Greaves vs. Yonge.
Issues of Law and Fact.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
188—Metropolitan Ins. Co. vs. New-York Board of Fire Underwriters et al.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Harrison and John Moore, robbery.
Henry Feurick, robbery.
Bridget Tierney, arson.
Patrick Walls, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Clancey, felonious assault and battery.
William Johnson and Frank Noe, grand larceny.
Mary Kogg and Mary Maier, grand larceny.
Robert McCaffrey, grand larceny.
Joseph Rogers, Thomas Lynch, and William Davis, et al, grand larceny.
Thomas Larkin, grand larceny.
George Ryan and Thomas Rogers, grand larceny.
Edward Drumgolde, grand larceny.
Joseph Montagne, burglary.
Thomas Larkin, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Hoffman vs. Merrell; judgment granted.

First National Bank of Middleton vs. Stowell et al.; order granted appointing Receiver.

Smith vs. Smith; reference ordered.

Lowenthal vs. Stevens; Receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

In the matter of the petition of Stephen P. Beekman for an order that two certain mortgages be discharged of record; order settled.

Groesbeck vs. Duncombe et al.; order dismissing amended complaint as to the defendant, Morgan Dix, granted.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pygmalion and Galatea.—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Little Em'ly.—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Black Crook.—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. E. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mme. L'Archiduc.—Miss Emma Soldene and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism Athletics.—Menagerie.—Museum.—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Jack and Jill (Christmas Pantomime.)

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Three Dwarfs.—Life for Life.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy.—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

The Congressional subcommittee which is inquiring into Pacific Mail affairs, held its first meeting in this City yesterday, and ascertained these things: On the 25th of May, 1872, Irwin deposited the sum of $750,000 in the American Exchange National Bank. Two days afterward $325,000 was drawn out by three checks, and on the 29th two strangers entered the bank and presented checks drawn by Irwin, for the sums of $275,000 and $115,000. Some difficulty was made—and very properly—about paying these checks to persons who were entirely unknown, but on the following day they were paid. The person who received the $115,000 turned out to be "a man named King," and there seems to be no doubt that this was Mr. W. S. King, Postmaster of the last House of Representatives, and one of the members elected from Minnesota to the next Congress. It was also shown that Stockwell, formerly President of the company, had carried on large dealings in the company's stocks. There are other matters touched upon; among them, one apparently affecting Mr. Noah Brooks, who was at the time of the alleged transaction an editor of the *Tribune*. This gentleman, now employed on this journal, has addressed to us a letter in direct contradiction of the statement of Mr. Harriott, and this letter we publish at the end of the evidence. Mr. Brooks is a well-known journalist, and, although he had no connection with The Times during the period referred to, it is only fair that he should make his explanation in these columns. And we may add that in the recent discussion of Pacific Mail affairs in The Times he has taken no part whatever, and has never written one line.

It seems likely that the General Term of the Brooklyn City Court will grant to-day a modification of Judge McCue's order calling for a bill of particulars in the case of Tilton *vs.* Beecher. The arguments of the plaintiff's lawyers yesterday bring out pretty clearly the kind of evidence which they propose to produce at the trial, and as a good deal of it would, obviously, be inadmissible under Judge McCue's order, its scope will be widened sufficiently to permit of the introduction of a certain amount of the mass of "corroborative" testimony with which the public is only too familiar. Meanwhile, counsel on both sides have agreed, whatever may be the nature of the General Term decision, to go on with the trial next Monday. After the recent changes of front in this case, it will be safe, however, to refrain from expressing any certainty that the trial will go on until it has actually begun.

A Toronto dispatch gives some new particulars of the recommendations—which amount to an agreement—of the British Colonial Office concerning the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Lord Carnarvon recommends the construction of a railroad on Vancouver's Island, connecting the harbors of Esquimalt and Nanaimo. A telegraph line and wagon road are to be carried on ahead of the proposed railroad, and not less than two million dollars are to be spent annually on the work. The line from the Pacific to Lake Superior is to be built before work is pressed on the eastern section of the route. This is certainly business-like; it looks as if the British Government were in earnest about this difficult job; and the British Columbians are hard to please if they are not content with the arrangement, which promises to give them a railroad to Lake Superior by Dec. 31, 1890.

MR. GERRIT SMITH.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, who died in this City yesterday, has been for the past fifty years conspicuous among the public men of our State. He will be especially remembered for his interest and participation in the anti-slavery movement which brought on the war. Freed, by the possession of a large estate, from anything like engrossing care of business matters, Mr. Smith began to take an active share in political discussion just at the time when the first serious contests with the slave power originated. Naturally of an ardent disposition, with an intellect of considerable strength, and unusually direct and candid, he early espoused the anti-slavery cause, and entered upon its advocacy with great boldness and spirit. He was from the first an extreme "Abolitionist." His mind was incapable of occupying any middle ground, or of qualifying its conclusions. Slavery must be either right or wrong. If it was wrong, then it must be done away with, and that promptly. He treated all questions in this unhesitating manner. It was wrong to get intoxicated, therefore it was wrong to allow the sale of intoxicating liquors. All human beings were equal in rights; therefore women should vote. War was murder, and murder was a crime against God and humanity; therefore war was necessarily wholly evil. These were his views and his method of stating them, for many years, though it should be said that he modified his opposition to war when it became necessary as a means of emancipation.

He believed heartily and logically in the brotherhood of the human race. As an abstract proposition he accepted it with great earnestness, and as a practical truth he felt it deeply and acted upon it with peculiar warmth and fidelity. If ever a man regarded his wealth, his personal gifts, his life even, as a trust to be administered for the benefit of his fellows, it was Mr. Smith. His great wealth was constantly bestowed to relieve suffering or to aid in any movement that he believed would improve the condition of any class. Some of his qualities peculiarly fitted him for public life. He was remarkably persuasive in his address; he had unusual oratorical powers, and especially great dignity and sincerity of expression; he had modesty and self-control and fidelity to purpose; he was possessed of rare personal and intellectual courage, and his mind, which had received a fair training, was active, eager, and receptive. That he withheld himself almost entirely from party politics, and occupied for so long a period a position of isolation, was due largely to two things: his intense devotion to what he regarded as abstract principles, and his impatience with the imperfections of ordinary political methods. To him a half loaf was a great deal worse than no bread. He believed profoundly in the moral character of political questions, and in morals he was uncompromising.

It is not easy to estimate the influence of the class of minds to which Mr. Smith belonged upon the current of affairs. They do not undertake to reach specific ends by definite means. Neither success nor failure can, with any degree of precision, be predicated of them. They are content with, perhaps ambitious of, taking the parts of agitators, and accustoming the public mind to ideas, leaving the realization of them to the agency of others and to fate. But one thing, at least, must always be remembered of Mr. Smith—that he greatly advanced the principles he advocated in the general esteem by the courage and constancy of his devotion to them. He was an anti-slavery man at a time when nearly every one of those with whom his wealth and social relations connected him looked upon the part he chose with contempt. There were few honors in politics which he might not have had for the seeking, and there is no doubt that he had a keen relish for them. But he put them all aside without hesitation, to take a conspicuous position in the ranks of a little party that had nothing to expect but ridicule, scorn, and abuse. It is difficult for those who did not witness, or, perhaps, share, the contest in which Mr. Smith bore his part so unflinchingly, to understand how bitter, how relentless, how apparently hopeless it was. There is nothing like it in these days. There is no cause in which a man could now embark that would call down upon him such trials. Opposition to slavery twenty years ago, in any form, and especially in any extreme or violent form, was an open quarrel with that most cruel and exacting of all tyrants, a powerful, prejudiced, and selfish public opinion. We can pardon a great deal of what seems narrowness and impracticality to one who is an unselfish and brave opponent of tyranny; and that is what Mr. Smith was during the whole of a long life.

Other qualities, besides indomitable courage, he possessed, which entitle him to remembrance, and to these we have already incidentally alluded. He was a very generous man, and generous in ways that few men think of or care about. It would be impossible to estimate the extent of his kind bounty to the members of that class who, being "in bonds, he remembered as bound with him." He was a great stockholder in that "peculiar institution" which was the product of slavery, and which was known as the "Under-ground Railroad." His estate was on the direct route to the Canada border, and his house was always a welcome station. And to all his neighbors, and hundreds of the unfortunate who came within reach of his wide benevolence, he was a constant helper. All who knew him will remember of him that he led a noble life, guided by high standards and devoted to worthy ends.

SILVER COIN.

Trustworthy data bearing upon the silver-coin controversy will be found in a letter from Washington which we publish this morning. The facts there stated are given as the result of inquiries directed to the officials who will be intrusted with carrying out the practical details of the silver resumption clause of the new Finance bill. They come, therefore, with the stamp of the highest authority, and, as far as they go, are a conclusive answer to most of the criticisms which have been made upon this portion of the bill.

In the first place, there can be no doubt about the ability of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion for gold at the current rates, and coin it for the purpose of redeeming the fractional notes without incurring any loss on the transaction. The letter to which we refer states on this point that during most of the past year greenbacks were equal in value to silver, and that "during part of the year the Treasury could have exchanged gold for silver bullion, made the bullion into coins and paid it out for current expenditures at an actual profit." Any one can demonstrate the truth of this by keeping in view the following data: In ten ounces—4,800 grains—of our coined silver there are nine ounces of pure silver and one ounce of alloy. According to the coinage act of 1873, the standard weight of the half-dollar silver piece is 12½ grammes, or about 192.9 grains. It will be seen that in 25 of these half-dollars, or 50 quarters—whose weight is strictly proportioned to the larger coin—there are only 9 ounces and 20 grains of pure silver, and one ounce and two grains of alloy. Making due allowance for wastage, it does not appear, that even at the present premium on gold the Government would incur any perceptible loss by buying silver bullion with its gold and retiring its fractional currency by the aid of the silver coin manufactured from the bullion.

But the chief objection made to the practicability of replacing the fractional notes with silver "change" proceed on the assumption that the premium on gold is much more likely to become higher than lower. In other words, we are asked to believe that the nearer we approach to the date of resumption fixed by the new bill, the legal-tender notes will become less, instead of more, valuable than they are at present. This is as contrary to the dictates of common sense as it is to the experience of other countries which have been placed in a similar situation. Should the free banking provisions of the new bill result in an increase of the volume of bank notes, the legal-tender circulation will be contracted to a proportionate amount, and will therefore be enhanced in value. Should no advantage be taken of the free-banking privilege, the certain growth of the trade of the country during the next four years will provide a larger area for the employment of the Government notes, and will necessarily make them more valuable. Then, of course, the moment the faith of the nation has been pledged for the redemption of its demand notes at par with gold on Jan. 1, 1879, these notes will practically assume the character of an interest-bearing obligation. The greenback which is purchasable to-day at eighty-nine cents in gold, will certainly bring a few cents more as the close of each year brings nearer the time when it will be worth one hundred cents.

The operation of this cause alone will have the effect of making two silver half dollars, said to be worth to-day a dollar greenback and two cents more, very soon worth less than the gradually appreciating paper note. It is extremely probable that by the time the mints have coined silver enough with which to begin the redemption of the fractional notes, the latter, being exchangeable in legal-tender notes, will have become slightly more valuable than the subsidiary silver coins. That is to say, the legal-tender note, being so much nearer to the time of its redemption in gold coin, will be worth rather more than its equivalent amount in silver change. But the fact is, such minute calculations are rather wasted on the question of keeping silver coin in circulation preparatory to reaching a specie basis. As quickly as the fractional currency is withdrawn people must have something to take its place. Assuming that the outstanding $47,000,000 of small notes are in excess of the country's legitimate demands, it is conceivable that the hoarding of a few millions of the newly-issued silver coin might not create any decided inconvenience from the want of small change. But there is a point at which the withdrawal of the fractional notes would begin to tell, and when, even under circumstances less favorable to their circulation than those which exist at present, the silver coins would have a higher value as "change" than to be either hoarded or melted. In fact, we must assume an entirely unprecedented and extremely improbable set of conditions existing in the immediate future to anticipate anything but entire practicability for the silver resumption clause of the new bill.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST RAPID TRANSIT.

A recent experience taught us that under the influence of a moderate frost, two hours were only just sufficient to enable a person in a street car to pass from City Hall Square to Thirty-Fourth street. Half the time, under the same circumstances, sufficed to take thousands of business men to their homes on Staten Island, or twenty miles into the country of New-Jersey; and yet some people profess surprise why New-York houses do not let as rapidly as the welfare of the City requires. It is not for want of suggestions from practical as well as impractical men, that the evil, of which this is an example, has not been remedied long ago. Neither is it from lack of money to carry out any scheme that may seem to meet the difficulty. The secret lies in the powerful influence of vested interests, and it is to overcome this that the attention and energy of the forthcoming new City Government will have to be directed.

In theory, at least, this should not seem to be a very difficult task. The position taken up by the men who maintain the present order of things is so essentially weak, when seen in the light of plain common sense, that the wonder is that they have been allowed to hold it so long. The only parallel to it that we have met with recently comes to us from China. There, as well as here, rapid transit is one of the questions of the day, and vested interests also are the chief obstacle in its way. The only difference is that the opponents of steam and progress are a little more numerous, if not stronger, in China, and that they have organs which do not hesitate boldly to proclaim their views. A French journalist recently took the trouble to translate some of these, and we strongly commend them as models of reasoning against difficulty to those persons who have thus far successfully resisted all efforts to give to the people of New-York something more than the old-fashioned and inefficient means of getting to their homes up-town.

The *Hwei-Pao* is published at Shanghai, where Western civilization has obtained a strong footing, but it occupies a semi-official position in the Chinese circle. It opposes the inroads of steam, and denounces with characteristic logic the introduction of railroads. It appeals to its readers to remember how the Celestial Empire prospered for three thousand years, till the barbarians came in and introduced their horrible customs. Now they allow no one to rest. They keep everything moving. They rush with their accursed engines into every creek and river of the country, spying out and worrying a happy and industrious people. The English are like their own steam, always "boiling and bubbling." They upset everybody to make money out of them. They have drained the land of Sycee silver, and now they want steady, law-abiding subjects of the Sun and Moon to spend their money in railway engines, which blow up and cut people into little pieces more effectually than the public executioner could do. The idea is monstrous.

Canals are much better than railroads. The good Confucius invented them, and it was during his life on earth that they were dug. They have been tested by time and experience, whereas railroads are only sixty years old. Life on a canal junk is tolerably secure. A man can sleep by night and fish by day, and hold his soul in peace. A merchant need not buy a coffin before he starts upon a journey. All he wants is time and patience. There is a commercial advantage too. Goods cannot be accumulated, and thus prices can be kept up.

But note what happens when railroads are introduced. In the first place, they are dangerous. They love accidents. The engines are like gunpowder with fire under it. Trains run into each other, and leave only corpses and lumber on the road; or, they rush off the tracks, jump down precipices, tumble into rivers, and very often crash through honest men's houses. Sometimes they run away of their own accord, and then they go so fast that wheels fly to pieces and kill everybody near them. The barbarians know all this so well that they keep surgeons to attend to the wounded, or pay beforehand for the coffins, perfumes, colored papers, crackers, and other funeral offerings to the priests of the great Joss. Then they publish big books full of lists of accidents, and of the killed and wounded. Besides all which, merchandise is carried so fast by these railroads that stores are filled rapidly, innocent tradesmen have to pay storage whether they want the goods or not, and things are made too cheap. Then, railroads would occupy space. Agriculture and farming would be stopped, and the good people who now carry goods in boats, or on their backs over the mountains, would be deprived of their livelihood. There is no doubt that canals are much better than railroads, and the wisdom of the holy Confucius must be respected.

Such, very briefly, is a specimen of the style of argument with which the *Hwei-Pao* undertakes to convince its readers. The opponents of rapid transit in New-York will doubtless set a high value upon the wisdom and power it displays, for it is much like the reasoning they themselves use when they support the system under which two hours can be passed in the luxury of traveling about three miles. It fairly illustrates the nature of all that can be said in favor of this system; and it remains to be seen whether the new authorities who are soon to control the City are able to offer anything stronger on behalf of the popular side. It is to be hoped they can, and that something practical will be the result, for sake, not only of the public convenience, but of property-owners and the commercial interests of the City.

STREET BEGGARS.

It really seems as though something might be done to mitigate the nuisance of street-begging. Things have come to such a pass that a passenger can hardly walk a block, especially during the night time, without being importuned for alms. A person with an ordinary income might readily beggar himself by giving even a trifle to every applicant. And, as a general rule, one beggar is just as plausible and just as fairly entitled to assistance as another. They all have pretty much the same story—"No work; please give me the price of a night's lodging—or pennies enough to buy a bit of something to eat." This plaint varies with the speaker, but the burden is always the same. Busy men cannot stop to institute inquiries beyond the applicant; many who give do not even ask questions, and if they do, they seldom gain any new light. Many who give feel sorry for it when they reflect that they may have thus only encouraged vicious idleness; others, who refuse, have thereafter a little pang of regret as they think that they might have helped a really needy and deserving person. There are not a few who, from principle, never give indiscriminate alms—nor any other. Nevertheless, there are enough people giving away money, from various considerations, to street-beggars, to keep up the business. It would not flourish as it does if it were not for the encouragement which it meets from the general public.

An honest, conscientious man, who meets his fellow so "low down" that he is a beggar on the streets, must needs have his sympathy a little stirred by the pitiful appeal. Apart from the various devices under which mendicancy is thinly disguised, there is something so harassing to a sensitive person in these persistent applications that most people would be glad to pay liberally to relieve themselves of the responsibility of giving unworthily or withholding unkindly. Yet, every practical philanthropist knows that it is better for a giver to dispense his own bounty in person. This is his pleasure, as well as his duty—whenever it is possible. But it is not always possible; and this consideration keeps full the streams that run into the treasuries of the charitable associations. The managers of these make it their business—or they should make it their business—to inquire into the circumstances and needs of every recipient of the bounty which they distribute for others. But this form of doing good by proxy, though safe and indispensable, does not satisfy the desire of those who crave the luxury of doing good. If they cannot search out fit objects for the exercise of their benevolence, they are apt to give indiscriminately; and, therefore, they often do mischief. Even organized charity sometimes makes mistakes; and we may also make a mistake in giving to what seems an honest and worthy association which is nothing of the sort.

It is a difficult problem. Doubtless many of the street beggars are impostors of the basest kind. Innumerable instances of their exposure have been made. They often expose themselves when sharply repulsed. One of these gentry cursed and swore like a drab at a passenger who, in reply to his appeal, reminded the beggar that he had told him an entirely different and incompatible story within a week. But, on the other hand, we very well know that many a man has been saved from despair by the bestowal of chance alms on the street. In a Western State there lives to-day a prosperous husbandman who had his start in life from a tender-hearted but practical man, of whom he had begged "the price of a meal" on the streets. Nevertheless, it would not be safe to give these rare instances much prominence or weight. It must be confessed that the chances are that the wayfaring beggar is a fraud. Some soft-hearted people excuse their otherwise indefensible generosity with the plea that a man who finds it necessary—or thinks he does—to roam the cold wet streets all night, with half-shod feet and ill-clad form, ought to be helped. It is a sorry sight, and it is not easy for the well-fed, comfortable citizen to refuse the shivering wretch the scanty dole he asks. Such men may give to those to whom even a trifle is too much, because undeserved and worse than useless. So long as we have doubt, however, we must give. When society is better organized than it is now, the streets will be cleared of beggars who desire help; they will be properly cared for elsewhere, and then we shall be sure that all the others are impostors.

BURNED AT SEA.

Since the burning of the coolie ship *Dolores Ugarte* and the sinking of the *Northfleet*, no such terrible disaster as that of the *Cospatrick* has been reported. The first-named of these vessels was a coolie ship bound to Peru from Macao; she was burned in the South Pacific four or five years ago, nearly four hundred Chinese perishing miserably with the vessel, in the hold of which they were left confined by the crew. The *Northfleet* was an Australian emigrant ship, lying in the English Channel, and with her sank, January, 1873, about three hundred and twenty passengers. The *Cospatrick*, bound from London to New-Zealand, was loaded with emigrants, of whom four hundred and sixty-five are reported to have perished with the ship. This vessel was burned off the Cape of Good Hope, in latitude 37° south, and longitude 12° east. Only a few survivors have been heard from; these reached the Island of St. Helena, and from them we have the tidings of this distressing calamity. This has been a year of disasters by fire at sea; and most of them have been attended with loss of life. Several vessels loaded with coal bound to San Francisco from Australian or English ports, have been destroyed by fire during the year, and the burning of the steam-ship *Japan* is one of the latest casualties of the same kind. But none of these were so tragical as the burning of the *Cospatrick*; and it seems the more pitiful when we remember that in an emigrant-ship like that there must be many women and young children bound for a new home in the colonies. Their fate is a terrible one, and it will be the source of a multitude of sorrows to humble families scattered throughout the British Isles.

It has long been a subject of complaint that ships carrying emigrants and other passengers in large numbers have not their life-saving facilities ample enough in case of sudden emergency. There must have been nearly five hundred persons on board of the ill-fated *Cospatrick*. Anybody familiar with the equipment of a ship of that class knows very well that it is hardly possible that she should have had boats enough to carry anything like five hundred passengers. And when we consider how much water and provisions would be needed to sustain a large company floating on rafts or in ships' boats, for a long distance, it will be seen that the chances for escape were probably very slender indeed. Mr. Plimsoll's crusade has been directed against unseaworthy ships, rather than insufficient means of escape in time of disaster, though this branch of the subject has not been entirely neglected. Every new disaster is a fresh lesson as to the importance of providing life-rafts and other ample means of rescue on board emigrant ships. In any event, there is sure to be a panic and a scramble for life. In any event, some of the life-saving equipment is likely to be destroyed with the ship. This is a far more important matter than that of quality of provisions and accommodations on board, imperative as these conditions may be. In almost every instance, where great disasters are reported at sea, it is noticed that the number of passengers carried is much too large, in view of the equipment of the ship. Emigrant rates are low, and a vessel carrying four or five hundred may be said to be unable to afford the rafts and boats which the exigency of the case demands. But when ship-owners advertise for passengers and take them until they can take no more, they assume the grave responsibility of delivering them sound and well, ordinary casualties alone excepted. Human life is more than property. The laws of commercial nations should not only compel ship-owners to furnish ample means of escape in time of sudden need, but should exercise such jealous scrutiny of vessels thus freighted with living people that the recurrence of these great calamities shall be made next to impossible.

THE NEW SILVER ISSUE.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO THE REDEMPTION SCHEME ANSWERED.

WHY SILVER COINS MAY TAKE THE PLACE OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY—THE RELATIVE PRICES OF SILVER AND GOLD, IN COIN AND BULLION, AND THEIR BEARING ON THE QUESTION OF CIRCULATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1874.

Will silver coins issued by the Government in redemption of fractional currency remain in circulation as money, or will they go into the melting-pots of the refiners? The question of the ability of the Government to carry out the purpose of the first section of the new Currency bill which has passed the Senate is thus proposed in the direct form, and an answer, yes or no, is demanded, with the reasons sustaining the answer, whether affirmative or negative. On this narrow ground is the subject discussed only by those who wish to find an argument against the bill, or by those who take a very incomplete view of the conditions and facts upon which the discussion ought to rest. Both these classes of disputants conclude that silver coins are worth more than fractional currency of the same amount, and therefore the substitution of silver subsidiary coins for scrip will be impracticable, and the first section of the bill will be inoperative.

If the problem only involved the condition of to-day—if it had no elements but the certain ones of yesterday's price of gold, the mint ratio of silver to gold, and the commercial ratio—a very brief arithmetical computation would solve it. This week a silver half-dollar is worth about one cent more than the paper note of the same denomination. The supposition is, therefore, that whoever has the coin half-dollar will keep it in his pocket and pay out the paper, on the same ground that all men part with that first which is of least value. A person owing one dollar would pay it with a greenback rather than with two silver half-dollars, keeping the latter probably to sell to a silversmith for a paper dollar and two cents, which latter would be a clear profit if the silver were in the first instance obtained from the mint in exchange for paper of the same denominations.

In larger transactions the same principle would be illustrated. If the manufacturer could exchange $111 in greenbacks for the same sum in silver coin, while for an equal amount he could purchase only $109 worth of silver bullion, of course the coin and not the unwrought bars would go into the melting-pot. If the price of silver, as measured by gold, were to remain as to-day, (and it may be expected to change but little, and that gradually,) and the gold value of legal-tender notes and fractional currency, which is exchangeable for legal tenders, were to remain fixed at present quotations for the next three years, silver workers' shops and misers' old stockings would retire from circulation a great amount of all the coins which the mints could turn out.

REASONS WHY SILVER SHOULD REMAIN IN CIRCULATION.

Even if the relative values of silver and paper currency were to remain unchanged—an absurd and impossible supposition—it is not at all certain that silver could not be kept in circulation. There is a limit to the amount of silver used in the mechanical arts, and a limit to the amount that, in the ordinary conditions of business, would be hoarded for the premium of less than two per cent. Scarcity of "change" for retail trade, produced by redemption and withdrawal of fractional currency, and the hoarding or remelting of a few millions only of silver issued to replace it, would give to silver subsidiary coins a fictitious or increased value, commensurate with the demand for use, that would fix a limit to further withdrawal of it for any purpose. It is, moreover, believed to be within the capacity of our mints, when fairly set going, to coin silver fast enough to constantly replace in the circulation all that would be withdrawn under the conditions existing at the present time.

FLUCTUATING PRICE OF SILVER BULLION—SOMETIMES PAR WITH CURRENCY.

But these conditions cannot continue. And in this connection I desire to say that there exists with the officers of the Government who will be charged with the execution of the new law the most entire confidence of the ability of the Treasury to make the first section of the bill operative. During most of the past year greenbacks were equal in value to silver. During part of the year the Treasury could have exchanged gold for silver bullion, made the bullion into coins, and paid it out for current expenditures at an actual profit. But that was when the price of silver fell, owing to the disturbances in foreign exchange, to 112½ cents per standard ounce. The Director of the Mint, discussing in his report the course of silver bullion at some length, concludes: "The above-stated facts show that the Government can at any time, unless there should be a material advance in the value of silver, or depreciation in the gold value of the paper dollar, (91.3 at this date,) supply itself with such an amount of subsidiary silver coin as it may require to pay out, at its nominal value, at about the same terms as a corresponding sum in paper currency could be obtained by the sale of gold coins." The prices of the past year for silver and paper currency, if continued through the next, will permit the circulation of silver coins *pari passu* with legal-tender notes and fractional currency.

SOME CAUSES OF THE PREMIUM ON GOLD.

There are several causes of a temporary nature, in the judgment of those who have examined the subject carefully in connection with the consideration of the bill for resumption of specie payments, which keep gold above 109 in the market. The preparations of Germany for making gold the standard of values, and demonetizing silver, have disturbed for the time being the markets in London, and cash gold having been materially decreased in amount in London, the price is raised as a consequence in New-York. This influence will soon cease to affect the value of gold, and will permit a slight fall in the premium. There has been during the last few weeks a speculative interest engaged in persistent and effective efforts to "bull" gold. There is no doubt that one per cent. or more of the present premium is maintained by the "bulls," who, according to reports that reach here, are now "unloading" as rapidly as possible, because they discover that with all their power they cannot hold the premium long at 111. The enormous increase in the production of silver must be taken into account in forecasting the probabilities of the next three years; so must the reduction of the amount of outstanding legal tenders by the operation of the free banking clause of the Currency bill, in case new banks shall be organized. But independently of these far-reaching causes, there is no doubt entertained in the Treasury that by the time the mints can have ready an amount of coin with which redemption may be begun, the value of greenbacks will have increased so as to be equal or greater than the value of silver. When once the exchange of silver for currency begins, since the fractional notes are exchangeable for legal tenders, the exchange or redemption will have a tendency to overcome any rise of gold above 109, at which premium there is no doubt silver coins will maintain themselves in circulation.

EFFECT OF ISSUING SILVER WITHOUT REDEEMING CURRENCY.

The report of the Director of the Mint considers the coinage and issue of silver without the redemption of the fractional currency. He alludes to the fact that the market rate for silver coin is nearly three per cent. higher than the value of the same coins as bullion, and says the difference is due to the demand being in excess of the supply, and would rapidly disappear if the market were filled. The demand for the coins appears to come from the Pacific coast and Texas, where they circulate as money. Of the effect and operation of a large issue of silver without redeeming fractional currency in like amount, the Mint report says:

"The first effect of any considerable issue of subsidiary silver coin would be the disappearance in the New-York market of the difference between the bullion and market value of these coins. They would next be sent to the Pacific coast and Texas in such amounts as to compel merchants and others to avail themselves of the provision of law limiting the legal-tender of such coins to $5. After a time they would begin to enter more or less into general circulation in other sections of the Union, and as the paper money approached parity with gold, gradually expel the fractional notes. The latter, being redeemable in United States legal-tender notes, will, of course, become as to subsidiary silver the superior currency, whenever the legal-tender notes become exchangeable at par for gold coins. They would even become a superior currency as to silver coins before the greenback had reached a parity with gold."

THE OPERATION OF THE NEW BILL.

If, with gold at 109, silver may be thrust into the circulation, and maintained there till it displaces the fractional currency, it may certainly be kept in circulation when needed to fill the place of fractional currency withdrawn and redeemed.

The operation of the new bill, when once it becomes a law, will surely and steadily increase the price of greenbacks, except against opposite influences the most unusual, unforeseen, and powerful. If any new banks are organized—and some will be—the consequent withdrawal of legal tenders will increase the value of those outstanding. If, as some contend, bank notes now in circulation shall be surrendered, the consequent contraction of the whole amount of paper currency to be redeemed will increase the value of the remainder. The pledge of the Government enacted into a statute, to pay coin at a certain fixed date, will of itself have some influence to bring legal tenders up to gold. And the process of preparation for resumption, even should gold be hoarded in the Treasury for that purpose, will, if the experience of France is worth anything as a lesson, bring the notes of the Government rapidly toward par. Although the paper currency of France is unredeemed, and no time is fixed for redemption, the Government has plenty of gold in its vaults to redeem, and the people know this and expect redemption at any moment. As a consequence, the paper promise of France, though it is without date and without interest, is "as good as gold." All the tendencies of the new bill are in the direction of resumption, and there is reason for hope, if not for a strong expectation, that, if passed, its operation will bring the currency of the country back to a specie value before the day set for actual redemption of paper money by the Government. As to the question which this letter set out to discuss, in a very incomplete and desultory manner, it is true there is and can be no reasonable doubt that the bill will operate to replace very speedily the fractional currency with silver coins, which will remain in circulation as money.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Mr. Strakosch's artists to this City was signalized by a performance of "Lohengrin," at the Academy of Music last evening. Although Wagner's massive opera is not a work which can be safely laid aside for a month or two, and then reproduced at brief notice, the representation was very smooth as well as effective. But for an occasional inaccuracy perceptible in the choral parts, nothing occurred to indicate that the performers were at all out of practice. The cast, as heretofore, included Mlle. Albani, Signor Carpi, Miss Cary, Signor Del Puente, and Mr. J. F. Hall. Mlle. Albani is now as thoroughly at her ease in "Lohengrin," as an artist so gentle and delicate can hope to be, and her personation of *Elsa* must be considered as an uncommonly poetical and winning effort. Signor Carpi's noble voice and clear and virile diction are strong points in favor of his portrayal of *Lohengrin*, and the remaining rôles, are, as has been noted time and again, in competent hands. We have only to add to this brief record of fact, that the Academy of Music was crowded, and that the audience, which, by the way, included King Kalakaua, called Mlle. Albani and Signor Carpi before the curtain after the second and third acts. To-morrow Mlle. Albani is to sing in "Don Giovanni."

THE THEATRES.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq—an actress both skilful and sympathetic, and one, therefore, who is always welcome—acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, last evening, in "Pygmalion and Galatea." Another genial performance—*Micawber*, by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe—was offered, simultaneously, at Booth's, where "Little Em'ly" was represented. Critical notices of both these representations must be deferred on account of the pressure of weightier topics, and some minor changes in the programmes of other houses must also await a more favorable opportunity for reference.

A DISCOURAGING EXPERIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in The Times, a few days since, a notice calling attention to the "Free Training School for Women," I became somewhat puzzled to know in what respect it is free. Some time ago I applied there for a good plain cook, and was told that I could not be supplied unless I paid $10. I replied that if suited with competent help I would gladly pay the sum, and asked if I could have one on trial, by binding myself to pay, if suited. The stout lady in attendance replied that it was impossible, as many subscribers were waiting to be served. On my remarking that I did not see the difference between that and any other intelligence office, she answered, "O, yes! the offices only charge $2, and here you pay $10." On consulting with my husband we concluded to pay the money, and sent a smart young German girl (of whose honesty I felt assured) to be taught, instead of taking one at a venture.

I sent the girl almost every day for a month. We then began to think we might expect something besides meat and vegetables, and I wrote on a slip of paper the request that she should be instructed how to make muffins, and to cook scallops and oyster-plant. Upon this the cook told her that if she would pay him $5 he would teach her how to cook everything. She innocently told him her lady had already paid $10 to have her taught. "Oh," he said, "that didn't go into my pocket."

After awhile, becoming discouraged at losing the girl's time, without gaining anything, I concluded to keep her at home, and quietly set that $10 with all the smaller sums I had previously paid at the other intelligence offices. Seeing these notices in your paper from time to time, however, excited my curiosity to know whether any one had been so much smarter than myself as to discover where the "free" part comes in. Respectfully, R.

Saturday, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ROSS CASE.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The Philadelphia detectives who arrived here Saturday evening declare that the boy who was thought to be is not Charlie Ross. The case was carefully and admirably worked up by the parties here who furnished the information, they having the fullest belief that they had the right boy, his resemblance to the photographs of the missing boy being very striking.

MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool Dec. 17 and Queenstown Dec. 18, reached this port Sunday night with mails later by five days. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for liberal additions to our foreign files.

OBITUARY.

GERRIT SMITH.

Continued from First Page.

out to-morrow and see my friend Charles O'Conor. You provide a carriage and we'll start at 11 o'clock," and then he added, "We must not forget to go and see Thurlow Weed." Of Mr. Weed he spoke very affectionately, dwelling on the warm friendship which had always existed between himself and that veteran in politics. He recalled the circumstances connected with the State Convention of 1824, (at which Mr. Smith delivered his first great public speech,) alluded to the nomination by that convention of De Witt Clinton for Governor, and remarked that himself and Thurlow Weed were the only surviving members of that body. He again spoke of his early life, and related anecdotes of the prominent men of that time, and his relations with them. Thus the evening pleasantly passed, and at 10 o'clock, on retiring, he reminded Gen. Cochrane of Saturday's engagements with Charles O'Conor and Thurlow Weed. Mr. Smith spent a good night and rose in the morning at 6:30 o'clock. For about an hour he busied himself in preparing his shaving materials and arranging his wearing apparel preparatory to reading the morning newspapers. During the time thus occupied Mr. Smith kept up a pleasant conversation with his wife. Each congratulated the other on the good night's rest they had enjoyed and the improved condition of their health, and expressed the pleasure experienced by both in the consciousness of returning strength and vitality. At 7:30 o'clock, while drawing on his pantaloons, Mr. Smith remarked "This is not the pair, Ann." Mrs. Smith was surprised at the remark, Ann being an old family attendant at the Peterboro mansion, and turning to her husband noticed with alarm that he was growing deadly pale, and seemed bewildered. He again spoke immediately in an unnatural tone, saying "Oh! we have no Ann in this house, have we?" From the appearance of his eyes, which were fixed and the lids twitching, Mrs. Smith saw at once that he was seriously ill, and said "My dear, what is the matter?" He replied, "Weak, very weak," and these were the last words he uttered. Mrs. Smith then said, "Let me help you to the bed," and took his arm to assist him; but he walked to the bed without unusual signs of feebleness, and lay down almost precisely in the position he occupied up to the time of his death. After he had lain down his lips moved, and inarticulate sounds issued from them, but no words could be distinguished, and a few seconds later the lower part of his face began to contract. Mrs. Smith called for assistance, and was immediately joined by Mrs. Walter and others of the household. In answer to Mrs. Walter's question Mrs. Smith requested that her own physician, Dr. Edward Bayard, brother of James A. Bayard, and uncle of United States Senator Bayard, should be summoned. Dr. Bayard arrived about 9 o'clock, and pronounced Mr. Smith as suffering from an apoplectic shock. The patient was then unconscious, and the doctor stated that by 12 o'clock he would be able to tell with greater certainty what the probable result of the attack would be. In the early afternoon Dr. Bayard again called, and quietly informed Mr. Smith's relatives that the sufferer had grown worse, and he could see no possible prospect of a recovery. Powders prescribed by the physician were put into the patient's mouth and dissolved at short intervals, but produced nothing more than frequent vomitings. In this condition Mr. Smith lay all day and night through Saturday and Sunday, without ever opening his eyes or showing any indication of consciousness, with perhaps one exception. About fifteen minutes after the attack Mrs. Smith pressed her husband's left hand in hers, and tenderly besought him, if conscious, to give her some sign, but received no response. She then placed his hand on the coverlid and entreated him once more, if conscious, to lift his hand. She watched the hand very closely, and saw it slightly lifted, and was confirmed in her belief of the patient's recognition by Gen. Cochrane, who stood by. This was the only sign of recognition Mr. Smith had given during the entire period of prostration from the time he uttered the words "Weak, very weak," until he expired. Early yesterday morning it was noticed that the patient's pulse was considerably weaker than it had previously been; and as no muscular movement of the right side had been observed, it was supposed that it had been struck by paralysis resulting from the rupture of a blood vessel on the side of the head. At about 12 o'clock Mr. Smith showed unmistakable signs of dissolution. At 12:40 P. M., for the first time since he had been stricken down, the patient changed the position of his head slightly, the lids of his eyes opened, and with a few heavy breaths, without evidences of pain or suffering, his spirit passed away. At the bedside of the dying man were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, wife of Col. Charles D. Miller, of Geneva, who had been summoned to the City; Mrs. Ellen Walter and Mrs. William Kemeys, nieces, and General and James H. Cochrane, nephews. The body was at once placed on ice, and will remain so for forty-eight hours, a freezing process being necessary for the removal of the remains to Peterboro.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Mr. Smith did not think it proper to devote special attention to what pertained to his remains after death, but his ideas on funeral ceremonies were often dwelt upon and are well known to the family. These ideas were so definitely expressed as to be a guide to his relatives in his own case, and they have made all their arrangements in accordance with them. The remains will not be exposed to public view, but his intimate friends, having a right to pay a last tribute to the memory of the deceased, will be received by the family and permitted to look upon his features. They recognize the fact that he was a public man, and that the people, therefore, had a claim to participate in the last ceremonies, but any appearance of display was so antagonistic to his desire that they know the idea of a public funeral in New-York would have been very distasteful to him. For that reason neither Dr. Chapin, Mr. Beecher, nor any other of the great preachers of the Metropolis with whom he had been on terms of familiar friendship would be asked to preside at the funeral. The body will therefore be dressed in a black dress-suit, and placed in a plain case of black walnut, (neither coffin nor casket,) without gilding or ornaments of any kind, metallic or otherwise, and conveyed, quietly and without ceremony, on Wednesday evening, to the Central Railroad depot, where a special car will probably be placed at the disposal of the funeral party, which will consist of Mrs. Miller, daughter of the deceased; Gen. John Cochrane and his brother James, nephews; Dudley Miller, grandson; and Harry Barclay, grandnephew. On arriving at Peterboro, the remains will be conveyed to the family mansion, from which the funeral will take place, and the neighbors will be allowed to view the features. At 1 o'clock, in the presence of his unpretending fellow-residents of the little village of 300 inhabitants where Mr. Smith had so long dwelt, funeral services of the simplest and most unsectarian kind—consisting of prayers and a short address by an ex-clergyman, a particular friend of the deceased—will be held. Mr. Smith having been connected with no religious denomination explains the absence of religious services in this City and at Peterboro. From the residence of the deceased the funeral procession will move on foot to the little village cemetery, about half a mile distant, where the remains of Gerrit Smith will be laid to rest. The simplicity of the arrangements are entirely in accordance with the known wish of the deceased, who often stated, when his attention was directed to the subject, that he would far rather his poor neighbors should attend his funeral and lay his body in the dust than that his funeral should be attended by gorgeous ceremonials or dignified personages. In accordance also with the teachings of Mr. Smith, the surviving members of the family will not don the usual habiliments of mourning, the deceased having repeatedly expressed his conviction that families were often impoverished by the extravagant demands of custom in this respect, and carried out his ideas on the subject by declining to wear mourning on the death of a relative.

MR. SMITH'S ESTATE.

Mr. Smith leaves an estate worth between $700,000 and $800,000, consisting principally of property in Oswego City, which will probably be divided between his two children—Mrs. Miller and Greene Smith, at present confined to his room in Chicago from rheumatism, and unable to be present at his father's funeral. The widow of the deceased bears her bereavement with much composure, although feeling her husband's loss bitterly.

JAMES WEBB, OF BALTIMORE.

James Webb, one of the most enterprising citizens of Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday morning, aged fifty years, after a few days' illness. The deceased had held various State and municipal offices of trust, and at the time of his death was President of the Oldtown Bank and a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

COL. EUGENE LEHARDY.

Col. Eugene Lehardy, known throughout the country as a prominent civil engineer and railroad man, who spent many years of his life in efforts to build up the South and draw the attention of Northern and European capitalists to that section, died at Rome, Ga., yesterday. His loss is universally regretted.

THE DELTA PSI FRATERNITY.

A convention of the Delta Psi Fraternity was held last evening at their hall, No. 830 Broadway. Delegates from the following chapters were present: Alpha, Columbia College; Delta, University of Pennsylvania; Epsilon, Trinity College, Hartford; Sigma, Yale; Iota, Rochester University; Upsilon, Virginia University; Beta, University of Washington; Phi, Mississippi; Lambda, Williams. Mr. Charles E. Simmons, who is one of the Williams graduates of 1869, presided. The proceedings, which were of a business character, were carried on privately. The convention will have a social supper to-night at Delmonico's, to which 125 gentlemen will sit down. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Bishop Doane, Gen. Baxter T. Morgan, Judge Smith, of Mississippi, and Hon. Richard T. Jenkins will be among the speakers.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY-BOAT ALASKA STRUCK BY THE COLDEN.

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE FATALLY WOUNDED—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THIS CITY AND WILLIAMSBURG—THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—STATEMENT OF THE ALASKA'S PILOT.

The ferry-boat Alaska, owned by the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, and running from the Roosevelt Street Ferry to the foot of South Seventh street, Williamsburg, was run into, about 5 o'clock, by the cattle ferry-boat Colden, and the result of the collision was the loss of one life and the fatal wounding of three others. The accident which terminated with such a deplorable result is partially attributed to the fog which prevailed on the river, but taken in consideration with that fact affords some idea of the extreme care, caution, and judgment which a ferry-boat pilot should on all such occasions exercise, and the want of which is extremely likely to result in a collision equal in extent if not greater than that of last evening. It is not claimed or contended, as far as could be ascertained during the confusion consequent on such an affair, by either the pilot of the Alaska or the pilot of the Colden that their respective vessels were not steaming at less than their normal rate of speed. And in the investigation which will be made into the affair by Coroner Woltman the efforts of the authorities will be mainly directed toward the ascertainment of the fact whether both vessels were steaming through the fog at their ordinary full rate of speed, and whether each was in her proper course and giving proper signals. It has already been definitely ascertained that when the Alaska and the Colden came so near together as to enable the pilot of one vessel to see the other boat a collision could not have been averted by the exercise of any amount of seamanship or steering power.

The facts regarding the collision, as ascertained from the Police of the Seventh Precinct last evening, are simply as follows: The Alaska, one of the ordinary river ferry-boats, having an upright beam engine, of comparatively new build and medium speed, left the Roosevelt Street Ferry at about 5 o'clock, on her trip to South Seventh street, Williamsburg. The tide was running out very fast, and Mr. Jacob Lockman, of No. 91 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, the pilot of the Alaska, deemed it best not to steer far in midstream—not only on account of the force of the tide, but also because of the density of the fog. He accordingly hugged the New-York side of the river, steering close to shore, until his vessel reached a point in the stream between Rutgers and Jefferson streets. At this point the ferry-boats diverge from their way up stream, and steam almost straight across the river to the Williamsburg Ferry-house. Mr. Lockman so directed the course of the vessel in his charge. On board the Alaska were quite a number of persons. The ladies' cabin was almost filled with work girls and others returning from New-York to Williamsburg. The intermediate space between the cabins was occupied by sugar-trucks, grocers' wagons, and other vehicles, and the gentlemen's cabin was occupied by a number of men returning from work to their homes in Brooklyn. Happily, the ladies' cabin was on the starboard side, while the men's cabin was on the port side of the vessel, as she crossed over toward Williamsburg. At this moment the Colden was coming down stream with a fair head of steam, hugging the New-York shore. The Alaska had just veered in her course, and was about "ringing up" to cross rapidly, when her pilot saw the Colden close on her. To avoid her was impossible, and the next moment the forward part of the Colden crashed against the gentlemen's cabin of the Alaska, just forward of the paddle-box. The force of the collision raised the Colden partially out of the water, and depressed the Alaska to a corresponding extent. The steam power of both vessels was still in operation, and the next moment the continued momentum caused both vessels to telescope. The forward starboard guard of the Colden overlapped the forward part of the gentleman's cabin on the port beam of the Alaska, crashing through the woodwork and carrying with it the seats on the walls of the cabin, and portions of iron work. The men injured had been sitting on that side of the cabin when the Colden struck and crushed it in. They unfortunately ran to the forward part of the boat, instead of endeavoring to escape aft. The oncoming bow of the Colden crushing everything before it overtook them in their headlong panic, and in a second they were crushed and mangled between the guard of the Colden and the cabin floor of the Alaska. One of these men had both legs cut off below the knees, and his body badly crushed. A boy named James Dalton, lay near him, also badly injured. The man who was so frightfully mangled told the boy his name and residence, but the boy was suffering such agony himself that he forgot the name. A few minutes later the man died. Some feet from where Dalton and the dead man lay, two other men, named John Karamemacker and John Wilson, were crushed among the timbers, and fatally wounded. The shock of the collision and the agonizing screams of the wounded men had by this time attracted the attention of the occupants of the ladies' cabin, and several young women fainted. The crew of the steam-boat, however, endeavored to make the best of such a bad affair, and set to work to disengage the vessels which had become firmly locked together. The ferry-boat Montana came alongside and attaching a hawser to the Colden endeavored to tow her off the Alaska. The effort proved fruitless for some time, and it was not until jack-screws and levers had been used that the guard of the Colden could be raised above the cabin floor of the Alaska and both vessels hauled some distance apart in the stream. The Colden had no cattle or live freight on board and remained in the stream. The Alaska steamed into the dock at the foot of Rutgers street. By this time the news of the collision had spread far and wide, and the various wharves and slips between Rutgers and Jefferson streets were crowded with people eager to ascertain the details of the accident. On the Brooklyn side the ferry-house was fairly packed with persons apprehensive of the safety of members of their families whom they expected to return home by the Alaska. When the Alaska was docked at the foot of Rutgers street she was boarded by Capt. Garland and Sergt. McGiven, with a platoon of officers, who speedily removed the dead man and the three wounded to the Station-house, in Madison street. Ambulances were summoned from Bellevue Hospital by telegraph, and previous to their arrival the names of the wounded passengers were taken. Young Dalton gave his name as Joseph Dalton, aged fifteen, residing at No. 237 Seventh street, Williamsburg. His collar-bone was broken, and he received dangerous internal injuries.

The second wounded man gave his name as John Karamemacker, aged forty-three, of Pennsylvania avenue and the Jamaica plank road, East New-York. His right leg was cut off below the knee and his left leg was badly smashed, in addition to which he received severe internal injuries. The third man, John Wilson, aged forty, of No. 160 Broadway, Williamsburg, was terribly mangled about the back and thighs. He was taken to the residence of a relative at No. 89 Henry street, in this city. Dalton and Karamemacker were removed to Bellevue Hospital. The man who met such a terrible death is supposed from a blank receipt found on his person to be Charles Nabrung, of No. 165 Clymer street, Brooklyn. He is about fifty-five years old, five feet seven inches high, of light complexion, has gray hair and whiskers, and was dressed in a beaver pea jacket, white shirt, and red drawers. His body was taken to the Morgue last night. Coroner Woltman will assume charge of the case to-day. The damage to the Alaska is estimated at $1,000, and the Colden is insured to the extent of about $500.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT OF THE ALASKA.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Jacob Lockman, the pilot of the Alaska, at his residence in Williamsburg last night. He said that he left the ship at Roosevelt street in his boat at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and after getting out hugged the New-York shore, with his boat at half speed, as close as he could; so close, in fact, that he was able to see the men standing on the pier-heads as he passed. As the fog was quite dense, he had two deck hands stationed on the look-out one on each side of the boat, and he sounded two whistles at intervals of fifteen seconds. When he arrived opposite Rutgers street the man on the starboard side called out that there was a vessel in sight. He at once rang his bell three times for the engineer to reverse his engine, and sounded his whistle twice as a signal for the pilot of the other boat to pass to his right. He also put his helm "hard up," in order to throw his boat toward the shore. Just before the collision he called to the passengers, telling them to get out of the cabin. The Alaska had but few passengers on board, but had a full load of trucks, while the vessel that struck her, the cattle-boat Colden, was light, having already discharged her cargo. Consequently the deck of the Colden was higher above the water than that of the Alaska. The result was that when the vessels struck the port guard of the Colden crashed right through the light wood-work of the Alaska, and carried everything before it for fully twenty-five feet. Both engines were then stopped, and all hands went to work to clear away the wreck, and it was nearly half an hour before the vessels could be disengaged from each other. Mr. Lockman said that he did not hear any signal from the Colden as she approached him, and that the wheels of his steamer had made three turns backward before she was struck by the other vessel. The tide was running out very strong at the time, and in his opinion the Colden should not have run so close in shore, as all vessels going up stream hugged the shore, leaving the middle of the stream clear. Mr. Lockman was very much affected at being told that one of the passengers had died of his injuries. He said that he had been a pilot on the river for six years, and this was the first serious accident that had happened to him.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

Continued from First Page.

certained that Mr. King had drawn the $115,000 currency?—What was the inference you formed in your mind? A.—Well, Sir, not a pleasant one. But, allow me, Mr. Wood, is this testimony.

Mr. Wood dropped the witness.

Mr. Dawes—You say that about a year afterward Mr. King came to draw upon you, and brought a gentleman with him to identify him, and you then discovered him to be the same gentleman who had the money on the $115,000 check? A.—Quite a long time after; I should say a year. I don't know, and it might have passed without special notice on my part, had not the Assistant Cashier called my attention to it.

Q.—After the Assistant Cashier called your attention to it, then did you recognize him? A.—I did.

Q.—Can you tell how large the last check was? A.—No; it was only an ordinary check.

Q.—Do you recollect who the gentleman was who came to identify him? A.—No, Sir, I don't recollect him now?

Q.—When it was suggested to you by the clerk or Cashier that King was already known in the bank, what reply did you make? A.—No reply that I can remember; whatever it was was made to the Assistant Cashier.

Q.—Was that the only subsequent transaction your bank or you had with Mr. King? A.—I never saw the gentleman before or since.

Q.—You had no knowledge of him before he came to you with the $115,000 check? A.—I did not know of the existence of a man of that kind.

Q.—Has King been in your bank for the past two or three weeks? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you seen him in this City anywhere within that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you have no knowledge of his being in the City recently? A.—No knowledge, Sir, whatever.

The Chairman—Who certifies——.

[The Chairman saw witness was not attending, being engaged in a close and prolonged whisper with Mr. Beck, and after waiting till the whisper was over, he resumed.]

Q.—Who certifies your checks? A.—The First Teller, always.

Q.—And a record is kept of certified checks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the First Teller at that time? A.—The same teller that is there now. His name is Pinckney.

Q.—This paper, and this are the accounts of this transaction with Irwin and the Pacific Mail? (Documents shown.) A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CASHIER OF THE BANK EXAMINED.

Mr. W. Mount Clarke was the next witness.

Q.—How long have you been connected with the American Exchange Bank? A.—Some twelve or thirteen years. Have been Assistant Cashier there for the past seven or eight years.

Q.—Were you Assistant Cashier at the time Mr. Irwin had this account with the bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard the statements of Mr. Coe in regard to this transaction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state what personal knowledge you have had with regard to the deposit of those checks by Irwin and the presentation of the checks? A.—I have quite a distinct recollection of Mr. Irwin's making a deposit, and then of the Teller's coming up to show it to us. The Teller told us about it, as such deposits of large amount were unusual, and he would like to refer them to us. I examined them, and brought them to Mr. Coe, and then they were passed through the Bank of Commerce as usual.

Q.—Can you read this signature of certification? A.—Yes, Sir; it is the signature of the Paying Teller of the Bank of Commerce.

Q.—When was the money drawn? A.—The deposit remained in the bank for two days; then three or four of those checks were paid—three of them were paid by the Paying Teller in money.

Q.—To whom? A.—I could not say.

Q.—What about the fourth? A.—The other—the one for $100,000—was paid by the Note Teller.

Q.—Give the committee a statement in your own way of what you remember regarding the drawing of money on two checks for $275,000 and $115,000?

THE TRANSACTION "ALL STRAIGHT."

The witness here substantially repeated the testimony previously given by Mr. Coe, the President of the Exchange Bank, and continued: I went to Mr. Worth, of the Park Bank, with a note from Mr. Coe, explaining what it was I wanted to know. I described the man to Mr. Worth, and he said, I think, that was W. S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives at Washington. Then Worth went to the Teller's desk and came back and said King paid the note of Northern Pacific Railroad. The detective went to the office of the Northern Pacific and came back and said he was there reading a newspaper. Two days afterward the check came in from the Marine Bank. I also went to the Marine Bank, to the Cashier, and told him the circumstance, that we had paid a large check to a man who was unwilling to identify himself, and asked him who the man was. He would not say who it was, but he would say, for our satisfaction, that the transaction was all straight and correct, and that he knew the man to be all right. From that time the matter rested.

Q.—What is the name of the Cashier of the Marine Bank? A.—I think it is Mr. Delamater.

Q.—What is the name of the Cashier or Note Teller of the Park Bank? A.—The Cashier's name is J. L. Worth; I don't know the Note Teller's name. (The witness here recognized the account of the Pacific Mail Company with the American Exchange Bank.)

The Chairman—Mr. Clarke, can you describe the other gentleman who was with King? A.—The man was taller than yourself, but he had a clean face except a moustache with bushy ends. He had no whiskers.

Q.—Could you identify him now? A.—I think I could identify him, but I could not be certain.

Q.—Was there anything peculiar about his dress? A.—No, nothing that I can remember.

Q.—Was it light or dark? King was dressed, I recollect, in a dark suit; but the other man, I think, wore a light suit.

Q.—What was the condition of Irwin's account at the bank at the commencement of the year 1872? A.—It was small during that time; it never had been large; I should say there was a balance, probably of from $900 to $1,000. His account was in a city ledger, of which he had a pass-book.

Q.—How long does the account run up to the first balance? A.—It probably ran fifteen months.

Q.—And to the next balance? A.—From November to January; next balance three months.

Q.—Commencing in 1871, how long? A.—From March 25, 1871—well, a whole year; there are forty-eight vouchers.

Q.—When is the next balance on returned vouchers? A.—March 14, 1872, fourteen vouchers; next is May 22, same year, seven vouchers; next, May 27, same year, ten vouchers; next, May 30, same year, four vouchers.

Q.—What is the book-keeper's name? A.—I could not tell now what the name of the book-keeper at that time was. I don't think he is in our employ now. You see, we rotate our book-keepers, so that none of them are at the same desk more than a few months together, as a matter of precaution.

MR. IRWIN IN THE CITY.

Q.—Have you a personal recollection of Irwin's being in the City? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Do you know whether he presented those checks in person? A.—No, I do not; but the inference is that he must have.

Mr. Kasson—I would like to interrupt the examination of this witness a moment to ask Mr. Coe a question. Mr. Coe, would your paying teller remember anything about those checks?

Mr. Coe—I don't think he would, Sir.

Mr. Clarke—Oh, he would not, Sir; it is a long time ago.

Chairman—Mr. Coe, have you made an examination as to any checks prior to these last checks? A.—It would be attended with a great deal of trouble. Let me explain. (Witness gave a long explanation of the general routine in banks in the matter of checks.)

Q.—If checks were drawn upon you and forwarded from Washington, could you ascertain whether they came by mail to your bank? A.—Not without possession of the checks; I don't think it possible without the checks.

THE DAY WHEN IRWIN MADE THE DEPOSIT.

Mr. Wood—Mr. Clarke, could you remember the conversation of Irwin with you when he made the deposit?

Mr. Clarke—No, Sir, I could not; there was nothing remarkable in it.

The Chairman—You took uncommon precaution to identify King and the man who was with him. Were there any precautions taken to identify the person who drew the first three checks? A.—Had there been anything unusual we should have done it, and the fact that I don't remember that any such precautions were taken goes to fortify my impression that Irwin himself drew them.

Mr. Beck—Did the bank take any measures to inquire of Irwin about those checks? A.—I don't know that Irwin was in town on that day; he was a day or two before; he resides at Inglewood, you know. We made no effort to see Irwin at that time. On the same day he drew the first three checks his account was balanced.

Q.—Would the book-keeper recollect that circumstance? A.—No; a book-keeper in a bank is nothing more than a mechanic. He might have remembered it, as he never had any occasion to draw out his checks the same day.

Q.—Would not the book-keeper remark that? A.—I think not, but he might.

Q.—Do you know who that book-keeper was? A.—I don't think I do; I think he has left our employ, but I shall find out who he was. We rotate our clerks and book-keepers very often, and I don't think he would recall it at all.

Q.—Did Mr. Delamater, the Cashier of the Marine Bank, give you any reason for refusing to recognize that man? A.—I don't know; he gave me no special reason.

Q.—You told him the reason why you wanted the information? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But he said he knew the man perfectly well? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything that indicated that he was desirous to keep it secret? A.—I think the very refusal was an indication of that.

Q.—You put the question to him direct? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—Mr. Worth, of the Park Bank, did not hesitate to tell you? A.—Oh, not at all. Mr. King's transaction with the Park was entirely an outside transaction; but the Cashier of the Marine Bank was protecting the accounts of a depositor.

Q.—You said that the check for $275,000 that went into the Park Bank was held up for a day? A.—Yes, Sir; that check was certified on the 29th, and came into our bank on the morning of the 31st.

Mr. Beck—Was it on the morning of the 29th or 30th you had the conversation with the Cashier of the Marine Bank? A.—It was the morning of the 31st, when the check came into the bank. It is very rare that a man holds such a check as that a day over. The whole thing struck us as very peculiar; but still we did not know but they might intend to take it out of town, so it was not so remarkable after all.

The Chairman—What is the name of the Note Teller of your bank? A.—John S. Carr.

Q.—Do you know the Note Teller of the Park Bank? A.—No, Sir.

A REMARKABLE MOUSTACHE.

Mr. Wood—Could you identify the other gentleman? A.—The chances are pretty good that I could. If his remarkable moustache were cut off, perhaps I could not. [Laughter at Mr. Wood's remarkable moustache.]

Mr. Wood—Please take that back about the moustache.

This concluded the examination of the Assistant Cashier.

The Chairman—Now, gentlemen, I have to say that Mr. Hatch is having the accounts of the Pacific Mail Company analyzed and will have them here by to-morrow.

Mr. Hatch—They are ready now; I can telegraph and have them here in an hour.

Chairman—Well, then, I think it would be well for us to suspend and have a little conversation.

Other members of the committee—Yes, let us take a recess until two o'clock.

It was then 1:15 and the recess was indulged in by acclamation.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the session was resumed. Mr. Samuel J. Harriott, banker and broker, of the firm of Harriott & Noyes, of New-York, was then sworn.

Chairman—Mr. Harriott, are these your books? (pointing to the books on the table.)

Mr. Harriott—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in business? A.—About ten years.

Q.—Are you a member of the firm of Harriott & Noyes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long has the firm been doing business? A.—About five years.

Q.—Do you know A. B. Stockwell and Richard B. Irwin? A.—I know Mr. Stockwell, but not Mr. Irwin.

Q.—In the year 1872 did you have any business dealings with A. B. Stockwell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For large amounts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State to the committee what those transactions related to. A.—Buying and selling stocks principally.

Q.—Had you been doing the same business prior to that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Up to what time did you continue to do business for Mr. Stockwell? A.—That I would be unable to state, unless I looked at my books. (Here a check, No. 2,365, was handed to Mr. Harriott.)

Q.—State whether you have any personal knowledge of that check? A.—No, Sir; I never saw it.

Q.—Did you at that time, May 24, 1872, receive any sum of money to the amount of $650,000 from A. B. Stockwell, or from Irwin for him? A.—I cannot tell without referring to my books. (Books examined by witness.)

Q.—You received no money whatever from A. B. Stockwell on the 24th of May? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or about that time—shortly prior or subsequent? A.—On the 21st of May I find a credit of $228,756 98 for 4,700 shares of Pacific Mail.

Q.—To whose credit? A.—To the credit of A. B. Stockwell. We delivered him these shares, and he gave a check for that amount.

Q.—Are there any other transactions about the same time? A.—That is all I find.

Mr. Kasson—It appears by the check-book of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company that the check on the 24th of May for $650,000 was charged to Harriott Noyes, and in the ledger it is entered as May 31. State whether you received that amount, or any part of it, from A. B. Stockwell or from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. A.—Only the amount I have stated.

Chairman—That is the only entry you find in your books? A.—That is the only one between May 24 and May 31. I have looked up to the 4th of June inclusive.

Mr. Kasson—You state that no sum of money was received from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company or from Stockwell or Irwin from the 24th of May to the 31st inclusive? A.—We did not.

Chairman—Will you examine whether there are any entries during the month of May prior to the 24th of May to either of these accounts—Stockwell, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or Irwin? (Witness referred to books.) A.—I find on the 15th of May we delivered 500 shares of Pacific Mail, for which we received checks for $433,612 50 from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Q.—Do your books show who purchased those, or to whom you delivered them? A.—They show that we got the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's check, and I presume they were delivered to Mr. Stockwell. That is all that I see, Sir.

Q.—These two entries are all that you find in the month of May? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (Check No. 3,023 of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company on the National Bank of Commerce handed to Mr. Hrrriott)—State whether you saw that before? A.—It passed through our hands. It is our indorsement.

Q.—Who received the money upon that check? A.—It was passed to our credit in the bank in which we keep our account.

Q.—Do you recollect the circumstances connected with it? A.—We received Pacific Mail check and gave our check the same day. We gave $500,000. Next day we received it.

Q.—Read the entries—read the check. (Witness reads. :)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1872.

To the National Bank of Commerce:

Pay to A. B. Stockwell $500,000. Signed,

A. B. STOCKWELL.

No. 3,023. "Indorsement—A. B. Stockwell, Harriott & Noyes, for the credit of Harriott & Noyes."

Q.—Read the entries from your book. (Witness reads:)

"Sept. 9, Pacific Mail exchange, $500,000."

I see on the same day we gave a check to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for $507,547 95.

Mr. Beck—In the transaction of May 21, 1872, and the one last referred to, both of these were the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's checks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you draw the money on these checks? A.—No, Sir. We received that stock from some parties that day, and delivered it to Mr. Stockwell, I presume.

Q.—How was the check collected? A.—By depositing it in our bank, the Continental.

HOW THE CHECKS WERE SIGNED.

Q.—Do you remember how these checks were signed, whether by A. B. Stockwell as President, or by some other person? A.—It appears to be an official transaction as President of the company. It appears so on the books, but I presume it was not.

Q.—It was collected through your bankers from them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The transaction of May 15 you speak of as being a transaction of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company also? The checks were in the name of the company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember who the stocks were delivered to? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Who delivered them? A.—Our young man.

Q.—What is his name? A.—I do not know which one did it.

Q.—In your exchange of checks in September, 1872, why did you make the exchange? A.—I suppose at the request of Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—Have you a recollection about it? A.—I have not.

Q.—Was that much money drawn from your account and put to his credit, and how were you paid back? A.—We were paid back by check of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company the same day.

Chairman (looking at the books)—Your check was drawn on the 9th. This appears to be drawn two days before your check was given to them? A.—The day we received it was the 9th.

Q.—You did not receive it the day it was dated. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you account for why it is dated the 7th? A.—I cannot. Monday was the 9th, and the 7th would be Saturday.

Mr. Kasson—I understand you to say that you were paid for stock by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Did you buy stocks for the benefit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—I did not.

WITNESS NEVER BOUGHT STOCK FOR IRWIN.

Q.—Did you ever buy stock for Mr. Irwin? A.—We never have. His name does not appear in our books as far as I know.

Q.—State whether the $500,000 and the $7,000, dated together, made up the exact amount due for the stock then purchased for Mr. Stockwell? Tell me what that $7,000 represents. A.—It represents a check of the Panama Railroad Company to make up the amount we gave him the day before.

Q.—You stated then that you gave him a check for that precise amount at his request. Had that transaction any connection whatever with the previous transaction? A.—No, Sir, it had not; it was an independent transaction.

NO REASON FOR EXCHANGING CHECKS.

Q.—What was the benefit of exchanging checks? A.—I did not ask any questions.

Q.—You can give no reason for that exchange of checks? A.—I cannot.

Mr. Niblack—May not this exchange have been for the purpose of mystifying the transaction? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Mr. Stockwell deals largely in Pacific Mail. Are you in a position to tell whether his transactions were profitable? A.—He did make money in our office.

Q.—Did he make any money in the month of May? A.—I cannot tell whether he did or not.

Q.—How long after were your accounts with Stockwell officially closed; at what period? A.—His account was closed on the 2d November, 1872, by this ledger.

THE MARKET VALUE OF THE STOCK.

Mr. Kasson—Can you state from the books, or from memory, the precise market value of Pacific Mail Stock at any time between May 15, 1872, and June 15; what was the price on May 15, 1872? A.—As far as I can judge the price was between eighty and ninety.

Q.—Now, see whether it was falling or rising up to May 21, or, give the price on May 21? A.—I think it was about the same price; between eighty and ninety.

Q.—I have reason to believe that from May 15 it fluctuated very much until the 21st. What was the highest price on the 15th of May? A.—85⅝.

Q.—Now, Sir, what was the highest price on May 21? A.—The entry here is 83½.

Q.—Now, on May 24? A.—The highest price on that day was 81¼.

Q.—Now, on May 27? A.—The highest price on the books is 77½.

Q.—Now, on the 31st? A.—The highest price was 75⅜.

Q.—Then, without going further into details, state what it was on June 15. A.—The highest price was 69.

Q.—Then, from your books, you are able to state that there was a general falling in the price from May 15 to June 15, 1872, of from 85⅝ to 69? A.—So it appears.

Mr. Wood—Were your transactions with Mr. Stockwell unusually large that month of May, 1872, comparatively? A.—It would be impossible for me to say, unless I went all through the books. I have no recollection of it.

STOCKWELL WAS NOT THE ONLY PERSON WHO DEALT IN STOCKS.

Q.—Was he the only person who dealt largely in that stock at that time? A.—He was not.

Q. Will you name the other parties? A.—If necessary I will do so, but I should prefer not to give the names.

Q.—Was there any person connected officially with the Government at Washington who bought or sold that stock to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you refer to the ledger to ascertain whether the transactions with Mr. Stockwell were very much larger at that time than before? A.—They seem to be pretty large. I don't think any larger than usual.

Q.—Did you understand that these operations were on his own account, or on the account of others? A.—He was interested with others.

Q.—Have you any objection to state who they were? A.—I will state it if necessary, but I should prefer to have the committee informed without publishing the private affairs of the office.

Chairman.—If we deem it material to the investigation it may be necessary to publish them. We are willing that the names should be submitted privately to the committee, and then they will decide as to what publicity may be necessary.

Mr. Harriott then wrote out a list of names from the ledger and handed it to the Chairman, saying that Mr. Stockwell represented these accounts in that particular stock. They were all opened by himself.

Mr. Wood—Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the reporters withdraw while the committee are examining these names.

The reporters then withdrew, and after about a quarter of an hour were recalled into the room, when the examination of Mr. Harriott was resumed. When they returned, Mr. Harriott was stating, in reply to the committee, that a check for a large amount was drawn to the order of R. C. Parsons.

A MYSTERIOUS "A, B, C," ACCOUNT.

Mr. Kasson—Will you explain what was that mysterious account under the title of A, B, C? A.—It was another account opened by Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—For whom? A.—I don't know.

Q.—When was this account opened? A.—On the 25th October, 1872, when 400 shares of Pacific Mail was purchased at 102, and 600 at 102⅛. That account was closed by transfer of a debtor balance of $29,827 73, transferred to Mr. Stockwell's individual account.

Q.—This account was transferred on the 21st of March, 1873, to the account of Mr. Stockwell himself, and disappears from your books? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you know about that mysterious account. For whose benefit was it opened? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know for whom that account stands? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Have you told us all you know about it? A.—I have.

Q.—Noah Brooks, who was he? A.—He is one of the employés of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, I understand.

Q.—Who was he at the time this account was opened? A.—He was one of the editors of the *Tribune* at the time this account was opened.

Q.—When was this account opened? A.—On the 11th of May, 1872.

Q.—When was it closed? A.—It was closed in June, 1872.

Q.—How was it closed? A.—By crediting Noah Brooks individually with $5,186 96, so much gain.

Q.—The result of the account? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The result of the account was a gain of $5,186 96? How large a transaction did that account cover in the aggregate? A.—About five or six hundred shares of stock.

Mr. Kasson—These are all the names the committee will inquire into at present. If they should find out that any other names are connected with the investigation, they will be obliged to resume the inquiry.

THE CHECK FOR $650,000.

Q.—Did you know that a check for $650,000 of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, dated May 24, 1872, payable to the order of R. B. Irwin, was payable to you? A.—I knew it by hearsay.

Q.—Did you know it only by hearsay? When did you hear of it? A.—I think Mr. Hatch was the first person told me.

Q.—When you heard it was charged to your account, what did you do? A.—I didn't do anything.

Q.—When, if ever, did you make any investigation about it? A.—Since the proceedings commenced in Congress we looked over our books.

Q.—How long previous to that was it that Mr. Hatch spoke to you? A.—Several months. When Congress took it up we looked in our own books.

Q.—Did you communicate to anybody the fact? A.—I may have consulted with my partner.

Q.—Did you communicate with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did it excite any apprehension lest a charge of that kind might be enforced against you? A.—It did not.

Q.—Did you know that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company said it was charged against you? Did that startle you? A.—Not very much, because I knew it was not so.

Q.—You made no inquiry? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On what, then, did your security rest against such a claim? A.—I knew the money had never gone through our books, and that we were perfectly safe.

Q.—On the 15th of the same month, May, 1872, what dealings had you with this company? I want in the same connection to know if the account in the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is balanced to-day? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You do not, then, know whether they have got five or six hundred thousand dollars against you or not? A.—I find we have a check for $232,200 and for $201,450 from them.

Q.—What are the entries in connection with them? A.—They are for shares of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's stock.

Q.—Are they credited with these checks? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who is credited with them? A.—Mr. Stockwell is credited with these two amounts, for 5,000 shares Pacific Mail, making an aggregate of $453,612 50.

Q.—That was a stock transaction between you and Mr. Stockwell; what transaction had you on the 21st? A.—I find we have one check for $223,735 and another for $210,000, the two together for 4,700 shares delivered to them.

Q.—Did you have any dealings on the 21st of May otherwise than you have stated; did you have any dealings with a man named Markum that day? A.—We have a check here of Markum's—four checks. Do you wish me to state the amounts?

Mr. Kasson—I do not want to enter into Mr. Markum's private matters.

Mr. Harriott—These checks were received from him for stocks we delivered to him.

Q.—How much in the aggregate, and give them in detail? A.—One check was for $334,000, another for $248,250, another for $249,000, making in all $831,250.

Q.—Had that any connection with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—No, Sir.

AN ENTRY WHICH REQUIRES AN EXPLANATION.

Q.—Can you help me to explain this entry in their books, (reads from books of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company): "Transferred sundry checks, erroneously charged, aggregating $622,125"? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—Have you any account with Markum on May 15, except what you read there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Here is Harriott and Noyes debtor, May 12, to Irwin, in which sundry checks amounting in the aggregate to $100,000?

Mr. Harriott—It never went through our books or office. The 12th of May was a Sunday.

A FALSE ENTRY.

Q.—Was the entry of $600,000 marked and charged on the Pacific Mail books to Harriott and Noyes, May 24, 1872, true or false, so far as you know? A.—False.

Q.—You made no payment of $7,000 interest for such a loan of $600,000, as claimed in the Pacific Mail books? A.—No; we made no payment.

This ended Mr. Harriott's testimony, and he withdrew after being notified that should he be wanted again he would be called.

MR. MERRILL RECALLED.

Mr. Merrill, book-keeper of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was then recalled by Mr. Dawes.

Q.—Examine this price list and state what it is.

Mr. Merrill did so, and replied that it contained the highest and lowest market quotations of Pacific Mail stock from May 15 to June 15, 1872, inclusive, copied by himself.

QUOTATIONS.

1872.	Highest.	Lowest.	1872.	Highest.	Lowest.
May 15	87⅛	81⅝	May 31	75½	74⅛
May 16	87¼	85¼	June 1	75⅜	74⅛
May 17	86⅝	79½	June 3	75¾	75½
May 18	83½	81⅞	June 4	76	75½
May 20	84½	83	June 5	76⅛	75
May 21	84½	82½	June 6	75⅜	75
May 22	87¼	83⅛	June 7	75¾	74⅞
May 23	85¾	80⅛	June 8	75⅞	75¼
May 24	82	77¾	June 10	75⅞	75½
May 25	78¼	74⅞	June 11	75⅜	75
May 27	78	76½	June 12	75⅛	74
May 28	77⅞	72½	June 13	74⅞	73½
May 29	76	73	June 14	73⅝	68⅝
May 30	76⅛	73¾	June 15	69⅛	67½

Mr. Delamater, who has been Cashier of the Marine National Bank since 1861, was next called and sworn. He was examined by Congressman Burchard, and other members of the committee.

Q.—Do you recollect having been called upon by one of the officers of the American National Exchange Bank in relation to a check for $275,000, which you will find recorded on this Clearing-house slip, dated May 30, 1872?

Before the witness replied, and while he was examining the slip, it was suggested that the testimony of Mr. Clarke in reference to that check be read to the witness. While the stenographer was turning to that portion of his notes containing the matter needed, Congressman Burchard related what it was, substantially; how the Cashier of the American National Exchange Bank had called on witness on the 29th of May, 1873, to tell him that a check for $275,000 had been presented by a man who was unwilling to identify himself, and to ask whether the check was all right or not. To this query Mr. Clarke had testified that Mr. Delamater had replied affirmatively.

Another member of the committee related to Mr. Delamater the testimony which told how two gentlemen had presented the checks for $115,000 and $275,000, in which the Marine National Bank was involved. The stenographer next read the portion of Mr. Clarke's evidence referring to these transactions, and Mr. Delamater was asked to tell what he recollected about them.

A.—I should like to say to you, gentlemen, that I could remember these transactions, but I cannot now give you the information you desire. If you allow me to retire to examine the books in which the records of the matter are to be found I may be able to aid you in the manner required.

Q.—How long a time will you want? A.—Until noon to-morrow.

Q.—Will you bring the deposit books, which no doubt will tell whether the transaction took place or not? A.—Yes, Sir. [Mr. Delamater retired.]

Mr. J. L. Worth, who had been Cashier of the Park National Bank since 1863, was next called, and asked if he knew Mr. King, the Postmaster of the House of Representatives? A.—Yes, although I should say that I simply know him through our Note Teller, Mr. Thomas Ellis, who told me that he had taken out notes for large sums for Mr. King.

Then as Mr. Worth did not know aught of his own knowledge concerning these notes, and as Mr. Ellis was present, the latter was called.

Q.—We desire, Mr. Ellis, that you will state in your own way what you know of these transactions with Mr. W. S. King. A.—On the 30th of May, 1872, I received from W. S. King $112,500, to be used as follows: $40,000 to be placed to the credit of the State National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., $15,000 to pay a note, and $1,000 to be placed to the credit of the National Bank of St. Paul. I also issued to Mr. King's order six certificates of deposit, as follows: No. 2,547 for $25,000; No. 2,548, $10,000; No. 2,549, $10,000; No. 2,550, $5,000; No. 2,551, $5,000; No. 2,552, $1,459 17. These certificates were issued to the order of W. S. King, and came back to us in this way: The first and third, for $35,000 in all, came back indorsed by W. S. King; $5,000 he placed to the credit of the First National Bank of St. Paul, and $30,000 was paid to Mr. King. No. 2,548 was received from Lewis Johnson & Co., June 7, 1872; No. 2,550 was paid to Darling, Griswold & Co., proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, I believe June 1, 1872. It was indorsed to them by King. No. 2,551 came back indorsed pay John H. Rice or order, W. S. King; again indorsed by Jay Cooke & Co., Washington, D. C., who received the check from Rice and forwarded it to Jay Cooke in New-York, who deposited it here in the Bank of Commerce. No. 2,552 was indorsed, "pay Darling, Griswold & Co., or order, W. S. King," when it came back to us.

The notes were shown to the committee and with Mr. Ellis' statement given to the clerk. It came out after this statement that at the time of these transactions with Jay Cooke & Co., Mr. Rice was an ex-member of Congress from Maine. Mr. Ellis stated that his house had only one other transaction with Mr. King after that. It was the maturing of another note.

This brought yesterday's investigation to a close, and the committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Pacific Mail investigation, to-day, Mr. Harriott, of the firm of Harriott & Noyes, brokers, is represented to have exhibited an account with A. B. Stockwell, in which my name appears. It is stated that when that account was closed, it was closed by crediting me with a gain of $5,186 96 in a transaction of several hundred shares of Pacific Mail stock. Allow me to say that I never had any such transaction with Mr. Stockwell; I never had any intimation from him or any other person that any such amount of money was placed to my credit anywhere; I never drew that money, nor any part of it; and until to-day I never heard that my name was used in any of Mr. Stockwell's accounts with anybody. If he had the money passed to my credit I did not know it, and my name was apparently used as a blind or dummy. The whole transaction is as complete a piece of news to me as it can be to any living man. Yours, respectfully,

NOAH BROOKS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE SPRING STREET FIRE.

The insurances on the loss of Messrs. Warren Ward & Co., whose furniture warehouse at Spring and Crosby street, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, were obtained yesterday. The total loss on stock is estimated at $150,000, and on building at $25,000. The stock was insured for $84,000, and the building for $50,000. The following is a list of the policies and companies holding the risks.

ON STOCK.

Manhattan	$5,000	Old Dominion	2,500
Liverpool, London		Penn, Philadelphia	2,500
and Globe	10,000	Clay, Newport	2,500
Lamar	2,500	Globe, Chicago	2,500
Columbia	2,500	Guardian, London	2,500
Atlantic	2,500	Reliance, Phila	2,500
Hamilton	2,500	People's, Trenton	2,500
London	5,000	Firemen's Fund	2,500
Capital City, Albany	2,500	Commercial, Cal	2,500
Farmers' Mut., Pa.	2,000	Mercantile, Chicago	2,500
People's, Memphis	2,500	Star	2,500
Lancaster, Pa.	2,500	London Assurance	5,000
Humboldt, N. Y.	2,500	Royal Canadian	2,500
Westchester	2,500	Lafayette	2,500
St. Nicholas	2,500		

ON BUILDING.

Ætna, N. Y.	$2,500	London, Liverpool	
Globe, N. Y.	5,000	and Globe	$5,000
Hope, N. Y.	2,500	Phenix, Brooklyn	10,000
People's, Newark	2,500	Queen	5,000
Fire Association	2,500	American, Phila	5,000
Adriatic	2,500	Pennsylvania, Phil.	5,000
Exchange	2,500		

DETECTIVES ON TRIAL.

The trial of Detectives Charles Heidelberg and James M. Tilley, charged with having taken a horse-blanket belonging to the lot taken to the Police head-quarters from Ex-Alderman Odell's stable on the 8th inst., took place yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified substantially to the facts already published in regard to this matter, and the case was then taken under consideration by the board. No decision was given yesterday, but it is expected that some conclusion will be arrived at to-day.

DETECTIVES ENDEAVORING TO SUPPRESS A MURDER CASE.

Detectives Tieman and Bennett, of the Central Office, acting under authority of a warrant issued by Coroner Eickhoff, last evening arrested a prominent physician residing in this City, on a charge of murdering his illegitimate child. The prisoner is a married man, and the affidavits on which the warrant was granted were made by the mother of the child and a friend of hers, who, it is claimed, saw the murder committed. Although the detectives admitted that the case was completed, they refused to furnish any information to the press regarding it, saying that they were instructed not to do so by Capt. James Irving, in command of the Detective Squad. The prisoner and the two women witnesses are locked up in the Central Office.

A SALOON-KEEPER ROBBED WHILE SLEEPING.

On the 23d of October Nadar Picard, proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 406 West street, fell asleep, and while he slept was robbed of his watch, which he valued at $200. On information received the saloon-keeper had William Kelly and Edward Maher arrested, and in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case was tried by District Attorney Nolan. The prisoners were found guilty of the offense, and sentenced by the Recorder—Kelly to ten years in State Prison at hard labor, and Maher, who is only nineteen years of age, to seven years and six months.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

She did not say a word—and yet she said
Distinctly "SOZODONT"—for in her head
There were the whitest teeth which graced
A fragrant mouth; those teeth were placed
Within the rosiest gums. It was her wont
By her sweet breath to say, 'twas "SOZODONT."

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

10,000 Ladies Wanted to Each Buy a pair of gents' Toilet Slippers and India-rubber Boots and Shoes for Holiday Presents at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

In Case of Accident there is no Medicine so easily applied, or that will give such complete satisfaction, as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. 48

Cancer Cured Without the Knife by Dr. STEPHENSON, No. 23 University place. Send for a CIRCULAR. Office consultations free.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Cards for New-Year's calls; also boxes of Note Paper for presents. Established 1840.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

A Gentleman's Dress is not complete for NEW YEAR'S DAY without a pair of our $4 Shoes. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or Croup, use at once WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's California Water. For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

MARRIED.

POILLON—MIZNER.—At Christ Church, Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. John W. Brown, RICHARD H. POILLON, of New-York City, and JULIA INGERSOLL, youngest daughter of Col. Henry R. Mizner, United States Army.

DIED.

BOAK.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, MARGARET A., eldest daughter of Thomas Boak.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 135 West 10th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock.

GILDERSLEEVE.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, ANNA E., beloved wife of William H. Gildersleeve, and daughter of the late Thomas R. Sanderson, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1,003 2d av., corner 53d st.

☞ Long Island and New-Jersey papers please copy.

HEGEMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, FANNIE E., wife of John Hegeman, and daughter of C. Hitzelberger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Evergreen place, Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 29, upon arrival of the Morris and Essex train, leaving New-York at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

HOLLY.—At Brooklyn, E. D., Dec. 28, ANN ELIZA HOLLY, widow of the late John Albert Holly.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 192 South 8th st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Dec. 31.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

IRWIN.—On Dec. 1, at Brownsville, Tenn., FREDERICK TRACY, son of the late James Irwin, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. James' Church, 72d st. and Lexington av., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock.

MARSH.—At Morrisania, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 27, SARAH ANN, widow of the late John Thomas Marsh, in the 66th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARSONS.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday evening, CHESTER, son of Frederic A. and Anna L. Parsons.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PEAKE.—In Jersey City, Sunday evening, Dec. 27, 1874, CLARA LELAND, only daughter of Henry and Louisa E. Peake, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral from St. Mathew's Church, Sussex st., Jersey City, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

POTTER.—On Friday, Dec. 25, at midnight, MARGARET ATCHESON POLLOCK, wife of the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-York, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 9:45 A. M.

RAYMOND.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, of pneumonia, NELSON G. RAYMOND, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at his late residence, No. 40 Clermont av., to-day (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock P. M.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, of diphtheria, ALICE BALL, infant daughter of Edward and Mary E. Richardson, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 232 West 22d st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

STRAUCH.—On Sunday, 27th inst., at College Point, Long Island, EMMA, wife of Dr. Christ Strauch.

Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

SPEAR.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, at the residence of her uncle, George M. Mitchell, No. 439 West 19th st., CHRISSIE HENDERSON, beloved wife of Thomas D. Spear, in the 26th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, 23d st., near 7th av., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 11 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SMITH.—GERRIT SMITH, at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Ellen Walter, No. 60 Clinton place, on the 28th inst., in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral at Peterboro.

TAYLOR.—At Baltimore, on Dec. 22, after a long illness, MARY ANN MCEVERS, formerly of New-York, relict of Robert A. Taylor, in the 76th year of her age.

TRIPPETT.—At Liverpool, England, Dec. 3, JOHN TRIPPETT, formerly of the New-York East Conference, aged 75 years.

His remains will be interred at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., this day.

UNDERHILL.—On Monday morning, Dec. 28, MARGARET V., widow of James W. Underhill, and daughter of the late Joseph B. Varnum.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, 4th av., corner of 21st st., on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M.

WEED.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, of inflammation of the brain, RICHARD ERNEST, youngest child of Edward H. and Mary B. Weed, aged 3 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 130 Lexington av., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILDE.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, JOHN S. WILDE, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 9:30 A. M., at his late residence, No. 153 West 21st st.

YATES.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. E. H. James, MARTHA R., widow of James D. Yates, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral services at No. 208 West 42d st., to-day, (Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	64	Molasses, bbls	4,738
Flour, bbls	21,840	Moss, bales	21
Wheat, bushels	18,400	Lubricat'g Oil, bbls	185
Corn, bushels	116,072	Leather, sides	14,246
Oats, bushels	21,852	Beef, pkgs	468
Malt, bushels	3,058	Pork, pkgs	1,395
Barley, bushels	2,000	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,419
Seed, bags	845	Lard, tcs	3,097
B'k-w. Flour, bags	988	Butter, pkgs	5,688
Beans, bbls	677	Cheese, pkgs	5,494
Brandy, pkgs	70	Rice, pkgs	106
Bees-wax, pkgs	8	Rice-chaff, bags	334
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Resin, bbls	3,967
Broom-corn, bales	126	Sp's Turpen'ne, bbls	624
Cotton, bales	7,467	Peanuts, bags	393
Copper, bbls	114	Sugar, bbls	453
Copper, bars	89	Sugar, hhds	329
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls	369	Stearine, pkgs	98
Coffee, bags	133	Starch, pkgs	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs	694	Skins, bales	2
Eggs, bbls	444	Tow, bales	63
Dressed Hogs, No.	234	Tea, pkgs	25
Grease, pkgs	10	Tallow, pkgs	398
Hemp, bales	54	Tobacco, hhds	61
Hops, bales	403	Tobacco, pkgs	1,442
Hides, No.	3,652	Wool, bales	791
Hides, bdls	956	Whisky, bbls	1,730

COFFEE—Rio has been very strong in price at the advance quoted in our last, with a very good demand noted. Further sales have been made of 3,010 bags by the Merrimack and 2,004 bags by the Fido, at full rates. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 28,420 bags; sales, 29,802 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 8,671 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 36,160 bags, the latter including 9,756 bags at Baltimore, 2,500 bags at Richmond, 2,500 bags at Charleston, 4,000 bags at Savannah, 2,000 bags at Mobile, 4,733 bags at New-Orleans, and 2,000 bags at Galveston. Other kinds have been in fair request and held higher in view of the very limited offerings. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@20½c., gold; Java, invoices, 25c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Mocha, 28c.@30c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery. The better grades have been scarce and held higher; the poorer grades in comparatively liberal stock and depressed and irregular in value, having attracted very little attention. Quotations have been advanced ⅛c. ₩ lb., but the market closes dull and more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 bales, (of which 294 bales were placed on Thursday evening,) including 258 bales to shippers and 222 bales to spinners. The market for forward delivery has been much more animated, and the earlier dealings indicating an advance of ¼c. ₩ lb. under free purchases, in good part for orders which have accumulated since the Cotton Exchange closed on Thursday last. The more spirited bidding brought out sellers, who met the demand quite freely, weakening prices, which receded fully 3-16c. ₩ lb. from the highest figures of the day, and closed weak. The moderate arrivals at the ports had but little effect on the general market. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,300 bales, (of which 8,300 bales were on Thursday evening and 43,000 bales to-day,) with 9,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14 7-32c.; January, 14 3-16c.; February, 14 21-32c.; March, 15 5-32c.; April, 15 17-32c.; May, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; June, 16 7-32c.; July, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; August, 16¾c.@16 11-16 ₩ lb. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 25,722 bales, and thus far this week 48,910 bales, against 63,225 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,029,467 bales, against 1,831,586 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 4,199 bales; to the Continent, 4,125 bales. Stock in New-York, 149,854 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 801,314 bales....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,467 bales, of which 684 bales were by railway. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	16	16¼	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A somewhat livelier inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, at generally steady prices. Shipping Extras have been in more demand, chiefly on the basis of $5 10@$5 20 for fair to good lines. Superfine stock has also been attracting rather more attention, within our range, the main call having been for lots available at $4 20@$4 35 ₩ bbl. Trade and Family Extras have been moderately sought after, at unchanged prices. The sales since our last have been 14,350 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 65; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 30@$7 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 25; Extra Genesee, $5@$6 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$8 25 with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 4,650 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been fairly active within the range of from $4@$5 35 for fine to very choice superfine. Sales 490 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 35 for Superfine, ₩ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in fair demand within the range of from $4 20@$4 75 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for fair to very good; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 50 for Babillion; $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 950 bbls.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been more sought after at from $1 50@$2 ₩ 100 lbs. Oat-meal in demand within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has been in request within the range of $2 75@$3 15 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite freely dealt in, chiefly on export account, at a shade stronger prices, but closed tamely and rather less firmly, influenced, in part, by the higher range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been in limited supply and demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 131,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; closing at $1 14@$1 15, in store, closing at the lower figure for good average stock, in store; $1 13@$1 14 for No. 2 North-west Spring, from cars and afloat; $1 10@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, ordinary to choice, in store and afloat; $1 08@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring, in lots; $1 19@$1 25 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 21 for Minnesota; $1 06@$1 24 for ungraded Spring; $1 20@$1 27 for poor to strictly prime Red Western; $1 28@$1 32 for Amber do.; $1 28@$1 37 for White do....Corn has been unusually active, with old ruling stronger, and new—through the earlier dealings—about 1c. a bushel lower. The demand has been in good part for prime old, and good to prime new, for export. Considerable speculative inquiry has been noted for old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 186,000 bushels at 94½c.@97c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 96c.@97c. for stock, afloat, and 95c. for do., in store; 88c.@87½c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, mostly at 87c. for stock, afloat; 86c.@87c. for new Yellow Southern; 87c.@88c. for new Yellow Western; 87c.@88c. for White do., car stock. Also, 16,000 bushels choice new Mixed Western, to arrive next week, at 88c. ₩ bushel....Rye quiet, but steady; 3,000 bushels State sold at 95c....Barley inactive at about former rates; 3,000 bushels Canada East sold at $1 40 ₩ bushel.... Barley Malt quiet at unchanged quotations; 1,500 bushels Western sold at $1 35, on time....Canada Peas dull and unsettled....Buckwheat inactive; quoted at 75c.@78c. ₩ bushel....Oats have been in good demand, mainly on trade account, at improved prices, closing strong; with sales reported of 63,000 bushels at 68c.@76¾c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, from cars and afloat; 68c. for prime Mixed Chicago, in store; 68c.@72c. for poor to choice White Western; 63c.@69c. for very inferior to about good Mixed State; 70c.@72c. for good to choice White State; and 67c. for Black do., from cars. ....Feed quiet at $22 50@$32 ₩ ton....Hay and Straw unchanged....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 4,158,251 bushels Wheat, 1,014,294 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 216,401 bushels Barley, 153,382 bushels Malt, 927,464 bushels Oats, and 3,739 bushels Peas; showing a further increase in the stock of Barley, Malt, and Peas, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Corn, and Oats, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,524,350 bushels, as against 6,719,584 bushels last Monday, and 3,680,281 bushels this date last year.

MOLASSES—New Crop New-Orleans is held more confidently, and is in moderate demand; 120 bbls. sold in lots within the range of 62c.@68c. for good to fancy. Foreign neglected and nominal. We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@55c.; Barbados, 44c.@46c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 62c.@68c., for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been in request at firm prices, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ₩ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses continues scarce and quiet on the basis of 34c.@35c. for hhds. and 37c.@38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very quiet, but quoted steady; Strained, $2 15@$2 20 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar dull at $2 25@2 37½; City Pitch at $2 37½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive; merchantable held at 36c. ₩ gallon; no important dealings reported.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with some show of confidence, on, however, a dull market; Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5½c.@5⅝c., and in shipping order at 8½c.... Refined here at 11½c.@11⅝c., and at Philadelphia at 11⅜c.@11½c....Refined, in cases, at 16½c.@16¾c.... City Naphtha, 10c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and weak, Mess showing a slight reduction; 200 bbls. old Western Mess sold in lots at $19 55@$19 75, with small lots of new do., uninspected, at $20 37@$20 50, and Prime Mess and Extra Prime within the previous range. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., February, sold at $20 12½....Dressed Hogs in fair demand at 8¾c.@9c. for City, and 8½c.@8⅝c. for Western....Cut Meats in moderate request at steady rates; sales 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9⅝c.@10¼c.; and sundry job lots of other City bulk stock at unaltered quotations. Western cured stock dull and nominal....Bacon is in less urgent demand at former figures; sales, 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10¼c.; 100 bxs. Short Clear, from dock, at 10⅞c.; and 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January option, at 10½c.; City Long Clear, quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c. Shippers are buying considerable amounts of stock at the West, on the basis of 10c.@10½c. for Long and Short Clear, early deliveries....Lard is less active, and at the close a shade lower. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 300 tcs. Western Steam at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 450 tcs. City at 13½c.@13⅝c., and 400 tcs. Refined, for Havana, on private terms, quoted at 14c.; 134c.@14¼c. for the range of qualities. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs. December at 13 11-16c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 3,000 tcs. January at 13⅞c.@13 13-16c.; 800 tcs. 2,500 tcs. February at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 800 tcs. March at 13⅞c., and 750 tcs. six months at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c....Beef steady and in somewhat better demand. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess uninspected and inspected; sales, 75 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$26 for Extra do., ₩ tierce....Beef Hams at $31 25@$33 for Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important changes.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted strong, on reduced offerings and a fairly active inquiry, chiefly from refiners. Some holders claim an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb. on fines. Some holders have been reluctant to yield from current quotations, and seem reluctant to yield from asking figures. Sales have been made of 1,385 hhds. and 617 bxs., including 525 hhds. and 500 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c.; 300 hhds. prime Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; and bxs. Havana at 8¼c. ... 500 hhds. New-Orleans at 7½c.@8c.; also 13 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅞c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4⅞c.@6⅜c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c., and Yellow at 7⅞c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Lower and in quite moderate demand; 150 bbls. sold at $1 01. And of Alcohol, 100 bbls. at 99½c. ₩ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—An active demand has been noted for berth room, mostly for Grain, for British ports, at firmer rates. The chartering movement has been limited. Tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trade has been offered rather sparingly and quoted at stronger rates, but the demand has been moderate, and the bids have been generally unsatisfactory, checking business. ....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 3,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₩ bushel; 100 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₩ ton; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₩ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ₩ bushel; 170 bales Cotton, part at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 700 pkgs. Provisions at 50s.@60s. ₩ ton. Also, a Russian bark, 608 tons, with Grain and Cotton, from Baltimore, reported at 9½d. and ⅜d. ₩ lb.; a bark, with Flour, from do., at 3s. ₩ bbl., and four ships, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 57s. 6d.@61s....For London, by sail, 25 tons Paraffine Wax at 25s. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Grain at 11¼d.@11¾d. ₩ bushel; 200 tcs. Pork at 10s. ₩ tc.; and (via Liverpool) 200 bales Hops at ⅝d. ₩ lb. Also a British brig, 449 tons, hence, without about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 1½d. ₩ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 100 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs.; 100 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₩ tc.; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 11¼d.@11½d. ₩ bushel....For an Irish port, direct, a British brig, 226 tons, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at about 8s. ₩ quarter, an extreme rate....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 410 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d.; a brig, with about 2,300 quarters do., from do., same rate; a British bark, 498 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted at 7s. 9d. @8s., as the asking rates; and two barks, 890 and 648 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For the Continent, a British bark, 891 tons, with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.; and an American brig, 410 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. do., from Baltimore, reported at 6s. ₩ bbl....For Antwerp, a Belgian steamer is reported as having about a full cargo engaged, comprising Grain, Provisions, &c., at full market rates....For Bremen, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₩ lb.; and by steam, 250 tcs. Lard at 52s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Hamburg, by sail, 150 tons Provisions at 85s. ₩ ton....For the Baltic, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅜d. ₩ lb....For Lisbon, a bark and brig, with Grain, from Baltimore, in ship's bags, at 19c. ₩ bushel....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Shooks, from St. John at 18c....For Cardenas, a brig, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $1 50. ....For St. Jago, a British bark, 346 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $2 50 ₩ ton....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 141 tons, reported at $1,550....For Rio Janeiro, a brig, with about 2,600 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, reported at 90c. ₩ bbl.... For Honduras, and back to Boston, a schooner, 87 tons, reported at $1,150....For Barbados, an American bark, 400 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Boston, a schooner, with Salt, from St. Martin's, at 10c....For New-York, a ship, 1,118 tons, with Dyewood, from the west coast of Mexico, reported at $20.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874.

There was a small trade in Beeves on Saturday last at Weehawken Yards from 8¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb., with Bulls on live weight at 4c. ₩ lb.; weights, 6 cwt. On Sunday, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade was easy at fair rates for good quality Steers, and slow in poor or inferior quality. Beeves—Prices were 8c.@14½c. ₩ lb.; weights 4¼ to 10 cwt., on 55 to 58 lbs., with 10 head of selected quality Beeves on 63 lbs., net. On this forenoon, at Harsimus Cove, trade held firm in good quality Steers; prices were 8c.@13½c. ₩ lb.; weights, 4¾ to 7½ cwt., on 55 to 58 lbs., net. Milch Cows, calves included, sold at $65@$70 ₩ head. Veals and Calves remain unsold. Sheep were slow of sale from 5c.@7⅛c. ₩ lb., general sales being in large lots. Lambs were not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 7c.@7⅛c. ₩ lb.; City Dressed and Western Dressed have not been quoted since Thursday last up to noon to-day.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 135 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 122 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. Wheeler sold on commission 16 common State Steers at 10⅛c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. J. Clark sold for T. C. Eastman 21 Canada Bulls, gross weight 1,025 lbs. ₩ head, at $3 65 ₩ cwt. B. Knowlton sold for self 2 State Oxen at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 4 State Oxen at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 10 cwt.; 7 State Steers, quality coarse, at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff, 153 good Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 18 Texan Steers, corn-fed in Missouri, at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 16 coarse Missouri Oxen at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy, 131 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. George Vail sold for self, 15 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant, with 50c. on ₩ head. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves, 159 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self, 44 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 90 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., scant; 69 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt., scant; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Rankin & Co., 42 poor Illinois Steers at 8c. ₩ lb., weight 4¼ cwt.; for J. Heath, 63 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., and $1 on ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong.

At Weehawken Yards.—B. Westheimer sold, for M. B. Doty, 19 poor Illinois Steers, at 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 77 common Illinois steers at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for J. Geery, 20 common Illinois Steers at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Christie, Sparrow & Co., 21 Western Bulls, weight 1,025 lbs. gross ₩ head, at $4 ₩ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 120 Steers, mixed Ohio, Cherokees, and Illinois, quality poor, at 8½c.@9¼c. ₩ lb., weights 5 cwt. to 6 cwt.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for S. Moines, 34 corn-fed Texan Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for J. A. Dadisman, 108 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for A. McFillin 40 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; held on sale for selves, 112 Missouri Steers. W. Fitch held on sale for Biggs & Khan 35 Kentucky Steers. C. Khan sold for Khan & Baker 47 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris Waixel & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 51 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb. and $1 on ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold, in part, 191 Illinois Steers. W. G. Dudley sold 15 common Iowa Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 106 generally fair Iowa Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 53 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong. Toffey & Sons held on sale 109 Illinois Steers. J. Murphy sold 2 Milch Cows and their Calves at $65@$70 ₩ head. J. N. Pidcock sold 121 Sheep, weight 9,920 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 152 Sheep, weight 12,670 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 765 Sheep, weight 62,290 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 219 Sheep, weight 16,310 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 413 sheep, weight 31,310 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₩ lb.; 381 sheep, weight 34,880 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 182 Sheep, weight 14,530 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 371 Sheep, weight 35,610 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 2,860 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb. Held on sale 10 cars of Sheep. P. Kase held on sale 1 car of Sheep.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 215 Sheep, weight 16,770 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 225 Sheep, weight 16,750 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₩ lb.; 189 Sheep, weight 16,120 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 817 Sheep, weight 69,690 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb. These last lots were all from Ohio. Had five cars of Sheep due detained on night boat on the Hudson owing to the dense fog. P. Lerch sold 443 Michigan Sheep, weight 35,620 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₩ lb.; 191 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,190 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₩ lb.; 216 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,890 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb. T. H. Reid sold one car of Ohio Hogs at 7c. ₩ lb.; two cars of Ohio Hogs at $7 06¼@$7 12½c. ₩ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 56 Sheep, weight 4,200 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 106 Sheep, weight 8,420 lbs., at $5 31¼c. ₩ cwt.; 54 Sheep, weight 5,000 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 32 Sheep, weight 3,910 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb. W. Elliott sold 4 Canada Bucks, weight 640 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 292 State Sheep, weight 23,250 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₩ lb.; 103 State Sheep, weight 8,290 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 133 Canada Sheep, weight 15,570 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 219 mixed Ohio and Kansas Sheep, weight 17,440 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 185 Indiana Sheep, weight 16,900 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 170 State Sheep, weight 14,960 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 56 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 5,800 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₩ lb.; 40 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 4,390 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 316 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,520 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 177 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,210 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; also, sold for week ending Dec. 26, 1874, 5,739 Sheep and Lambs for $38,321 08; average ₩ head, $6 33; also, 171 Calves for $1,527 75; average ₩ head, $8 93.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Dec. 28, 1874, 2,515 head of Horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 340 Veals and Calves, 130 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Dec. 26, 1774, 7,130 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows, 20 Beeves, 188 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 3,656 Sheep, 12 Cows, 22 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 25,528 Hogs, 4,363 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 3,720 Hogs, 1,209 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Dec. 26, 1874, 4,391 head of Horned Cattle, 6,758 Sheep, 11,194 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,237 head of Horned Cattle, 2,617 Sheep, 4,123 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head; prices stronger for all offerings of good quality; Common to Extra Shipping, $4 50@$6 50; Butchers', $3@$4 25; choice to extra Steers, $5 87½@$6 50; Texans sold at $5@$5 87½; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market very strong, but quiet; prices 5c.@10c. higher; the bulk of sales were common to fair grades at $6 50@$7; the range was from $6 to $7 25; shipments, 4,500. Sheep—Market firm and fairly active; Inferior to Extra range from $3 to $6.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Cattle dull without decided change; sales, 2,560 head at $7 25@$8 for Extra State and Western Steers; $6@$7 for fair to good; $4@$5 50 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 7,000 at $7@$8. Hogs higher; sales, 5,000 at $9 75@$10 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 28—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24¾; do. Preferred, 41.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £269,000. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 24½@24¾.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 91¾; for the account, 91⅞@92. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December, at 7⅛d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 69s. ₩ cwt., for the best grades of American fine.

3 P. M.—The sales to-day were 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

4 P. M.—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7 7-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.

LONDON, Dec. 28—6 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 28, was large, and the following business was transacted:

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story double brick tenement, with lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet east of First avenue, for $9,700, to Henry Goldsmidt, and a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot, 18.4 by 90, on Fourth avenue, west side, 63.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, for $8,400, to W. H. Potter.

R. V. Harnett, under a court decree similar to the above, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with an "L" shaped lot, 25 by 111.8, (rear line 43.4 feet,) on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 150 feet west of Second avenue, for $6,400, to L. C. Gray.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of a lot 20.10 by 80.6, with an old three-story brick house on the rear, located on Monroe street, north side, 62.6 feet west of Corlears street, for $4,200, the purchaser being C. G. Deane.

The sale by James M. Miller of the leasehold property on College place, north-west corner of Park place, was adjourned to Jan. 12, and the sale by Joseph McGuire of property on East Twenty-ninth street, east of Second avenue, on Avenue A, south-east corner of Eighty-second street, and on East Seventy-fourth street, east of Second avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 5. The sale by D. M. Seaman of the lease of the Metropolitan Theatre was again postponed one week.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By Blackwell & Utley, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, a five-story brick building, with plot 43.10 by 50 by — by 75, Nos. 198 and 200 Church street, west side, 79 feet south of Walker street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. A. Runkle, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 280 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 350 feet east of Avenue A.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-seventh street, south side, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, south side, 460 feet west of Sixth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, DEC. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 124th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st av.; lot 25x100 ... $9,700

1 four story brick store, tenement house, and lot, 4th av., w. s., 63.5 ft. s. of 125th st.; lot 18.4x90 ... 8,400

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 113th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av.; lot "L" shaped, 25x111.8, (rear line 43.4 ft.) ... $6,400

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story brick house (rear) and lot, Monroe st., n. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Corlears st.; lot 20.10x80.6 ... $4,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 26.

Watt st., No. 21, s. s., 23.2x80; also, lot on rear of above, being 100 ft. e. of Varick st. and 80 ft. s. of Watt st., 14.8x15; also, Renwick st., No. 26, 22x60; Robert J. Bell to Margaret J. Monds ... $500

25th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; Mary, wife of Gibbons L. Kelty, to Catharine J., wife of Marcus J. McLoughlin ... 16,000

33d st., n. s., 925 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; foreclosure; Walter L. Livingston, Referee, to John Coyle ... 9,000

105th st., No. 239 E., 16.3x100.9; J. W. Lewis to N. Connor ... 6,500

117th st., n. s., 244.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19.2x110.11; James Britt to Catharine Leayeraft, widow ... 13,000

Plot in block between 129th and 130th st. and 10th av. and Kingsbridge road, at point 200 ft. w. of 10th av.; runs s. w. 127.4 ft. to centre of Old Schieffelin st.; thence s. e. along centre line 6 ft. to Erkins' land; thence n. e. 48.9 ft., thence e. 25.6 ft., thence again e. 13.3 ft. to line 200 ft. w. of 10th av., thence n. e. 40.3 ft.; Francis Sullivan, widow, to Thomas M. Peters ... 761

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West and 18 and 19 East 57th st.; Nos. 19, 28, and 41 West 56th st.; Nos. 1 and 19 East, and 8, 17 and 18 West 53d st.; Nos. 16, 24, and 31 West 52d st.; No. 17 East 48th st.; Nos. 13 and 20 West 47th st.; No. 7 East 44th st.; No. 11 West 42d st.; No. 5 East 41st st.; Nos. 23 and 31 East, and 31 West 39th st.; No. 14 East 37th st.; No. 3 East 34th st.; No. 7 East 31st st.; No. 3 East 30th st.; No. 4 West 28th st., and No. 51 West 25th st.

ALSO,

FIFTH AVENUE—Nos. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable. Some decided bargains.

ALSO,

Building lots on and adjoining 5th av., at grand entrance into Central Park, at the very lowest rates.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on West 58th st., near Central Park; the healthiest part of the City; house in splendid order; furnished in the very best manner; all latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c. Will be sold or leased at a reasonable figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD MORTGAGES, A well-rented tenement house, lightly encumbered and in fine order; equity $10,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A MEDIUM-SIZED THREE-story high-stoop brick house, in 22d st., near 6th av. Apply to O. SLOAN HOLDEN, No. 639 6th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles from New-York; well watered; good wood land; a fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address J. O. or C. H. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE FORECLOSURE SALE OF FIVE-STORY STONE FRONT STORE, 44x75 FEET, NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1874, AT 12 M., at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway.

BLACKWELL & UTLEY, Auctioneers,
No. 93 Liberty st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st; entire building; eight floors; $12,000 a year. Apply on the premises.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, below 50th st., and between 3d and 7th avs.; rent, about $1,200. Address J. G., No. 10 East 17th st.

PERSONAL.

$1,000 REWARD.

R. J. Dallas, bank robber. For full particulars and likeness see GRAPHIC of TUESDAY, Dec. 29, and THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

SEWING-MACHINES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE WHEELER & WILson, Howe, Domestic, Remington, Weed, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; had little or no use. Apply to Nonpareil Embroiderer, 30 East 14th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GENEVA, ITHACA, AND ATHENS RAILROAD COMPANY, ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1874.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 1, at the Metropolitan National Bank. GEORGE McCHAIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, No. 58 ANN ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN BALLARD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

CITY RAILROAD and GAS STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange place.

Wanted, Broadway and Seventh Avenue Bonds, Dry Dock and East Broadway do.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

A Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, 1875. DAVID MORGAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, (Cameron Branch,) will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED 1824.

OFFICES:
No. 32 COURT ST., corner Remsen st., Brooklyn.
No. 191 BROADWAY, corner Dey st., New-York.

BROOKLYN, December, 1874.

90TH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on Jan. 2, 1875, has been declared from the earnings of the last six months.
GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, (lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st of January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 2d of January, at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, on the bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date in gold by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.
T. W. PIERCE, President.
Dated GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 21, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.

The usual Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. will be paid on and after Jan. 2 proximo.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL ....$300,000 | SURPLUS $325,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 4, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next.

Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer book will be closed to-day and reopened on Jan. 3, 1875.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-book will be closed until Jan 3. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, maturing Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons. NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons. SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after the 2d proximo.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.

Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places. F. L. CARDOZA, Treasurer South Carolina.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Jan. 5, 1875. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent., in cash on 20th January prox. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 until morning of Jan. 21. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., REORGANIZED. SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1875, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, (reorganized,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. By order of the Board. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. is declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, at the New-York office of this company, No. 184 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS AND COUPONS falling due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after Dec. 31 inst. HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families will find first-class help of all nations, males and females.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; first-rate washer and ironer; good cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 406 West 26th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO general house-work; is willing and obliging; strictly honest. Inquire at No. 76 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has lived for years in the best English families; is willing and obliging; best City references can be seen at present employer; pull bell three times. Call or address A. D., No. 13 Waverly place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS EXperienced chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who has lately arrived from Europe. Call or address No. 237 West 33d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTestant women; one is a thorough cook, and can wash and iron well; the other is a competent waitress and chambermaid, and can assist at house-work, &c.; for City or country; has satisfactory references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, highly respectable; very good cook; understands meats, game, fowls, soups, pastries, side dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; very best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A first-rate cook in everything; capable and reliable; or cook, washer, or ironer in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS a good cook; can bake, makes desserts of all kinds, and has good references from her former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WELSH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A first-rate cook in everything; steady, capable, and reliable; or cook, washer, or ironer in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Apply at 319 West 41st st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU, FIRST-CLASS French cook; wages, from $50 to $75; references City and first-class. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman who is capable and reliable (for City or country;) has City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good baker; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 652 2d av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK; IS A good bread baker, and has no objection to assist with small washing. Call at No. 350 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS BAKER AND PASTRY cook; best City references. Address Cook, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PArisian dress-maker, lately arrived; has great taste; very capable in cutting and fitting gracefully; receives the choicest modes de Paris; would go out by the day. Address Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXCELLENT FRENCH dress-maker to go out by the day. Call at No. 34 Clinton place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day. Address No. 261 West 39th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A QUICK, TIDY YOUNG girl, who is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing English; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; can put her hand to anything; is neat, willing, and agreeable; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to wait on a lady, or to take charge of growing children; good reference. Call at No. 130 East 28th st., second floor, back, between 3d and Lexington avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE AND EFficient laundress; has several years' references for capacity and character. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant young woman, who is very kind and careful of children; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can also do the family sewing, if required; no objection to the country; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE AND seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; also operates on several sewing-machines; no objections to go in the country or travel; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 410 8th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED person as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; several years' reference. Call at No. 676 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND WELL-RECOMmended infant's nurse; she is a good seamstress and a very worthy woman. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—A SICK-NURSE, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY, can be had by applying at No. 168 9th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN, AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; understands cutting and fitting; is a good hair-dresser; 12 years' good reference; no objection to travel South. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 8 East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week, on dress-making and finishing off ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style; reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th st.

SWEDISH SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS; also French and German; all Protestants; male and female. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, or Chamber-work and Assist in Washing.—By a respectable young woman; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; first-class chamber-maid; good waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; highest testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS LAdies' and gentlemen's or families' washing; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting and puffing; children's and ladies' suits done up in first-class style; twelve years' experience; best City references. Call for the week at No. 242 East 55th st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, Room No. 14, or address Laundress.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes washing and ironing, and to do other domestic work by the day in a private family; the very best City references. Call at No. 425 East 14th st., first floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young man aged twenty-two years, who can care and drive horses; will also milk, care cattle, tend door, build fires, clean silver, wash windows, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman: an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call on or address Martin, No. 131 West 17th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman; is a good driver and experienced groom, who will be found willing and obliging; best references given. Address for two days, T. T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the past three years. Address R. J. C., Brevoort House, corner 8th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILLING and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 137 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AGED twenty-four years; temperate and willing to work for a small salary; can give the best of City references. Address, for one week, J. F., Box No. 71 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

UNDERWAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, TWENTY years old; willing and obliging. Address Anglais, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS OFficer or general manager of a fire insurance company from January next; a large and successful experience guarantees like results; ample references. Address Underwriter, Box No. 3,518 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A steady, respectable man, as first-class waiter; satisfactory references will be given for sobriety and capability from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address Butler, No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER—MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID and seamstress, and husband as waiter; both are well recommended, and young, active people; French, and speaking a little English. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG DANE SPEAKING LITTLE English, and German perfectly; is a short time in this country; is neat, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at Swedish Servants Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE FRENCH waiter, speaking English; has City references from his last place; is thoroughly capable and honest. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references. Address C. S., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY; willing and obliging. Address Anglais, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 50 West 46th st., between 8 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD NAILERS AND PASTers on cigar-boxes, at No. 26 Willett st. Call between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, SINGLE MAN, WITH good references; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 20 Ferry st.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK; A PROTESTANT woman preferred. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 AND THE SERVICES OF a first-class business man of record, to invest in a manufacturing or mercantile business of merit, and that will bear investigation. Principals giving full particulars will be treated confidentially. Address CONSERVATIVE, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CORPORATE COMPANY, HAVING UNEMployed capital and facilities for manufacturing hardware, would like to purchase an established business, or engage in making some useful tools protected by patents. Address, with full particulars, MANUFACTURER, Post Office Box No. 3,760, New-York.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital.
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 12 Wall st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SAFES.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFE, MEDIUM size, second-hand, in complete order, with inside vault, for sale cheap. Apply to PETER KEMMER, office Wood Carving Company, No. 62 Cannon st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Steerage tickets to or from all parts of America or Europe, at very low rates. Parties wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America or Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line have adopted courses for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
JAVA.....WED., Dec. 30 ALEPPO.....WED., Jan. 13
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6 PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 20
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA

embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT, RECULOUX.....Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TURPELIN.....Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEE.....Thursday, Feb. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE: IN GOLD, (including wine)
First Cabin, $120..... Second Cabin.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving trouble, time and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY.....Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 8:30 A. M.
Nor London direct, Holland, Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $69 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF ..... Saturday, at
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all ports at reduced rates.
Passage accommodations, (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Steerage tickets to or from all parts of Europe at current rates. Parties wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America or Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
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E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 50 North River.
For KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA, CLARIBEL.....Dec. 30
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA.
ANDES.....Saturday, Jan. 4, 1875
For KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
ATLAS.....Jan. 16
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA.
ETNA.....Jan. 30
PIM, MORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steamship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. R. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GAZRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY. No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arriving Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Morrisville, 8 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Yardley, 8 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Bristol, 8 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Bordentown, 8 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Kahway, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 9:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:30, 6:55, 10:15, 11:30, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 4:45, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
9 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Wyaux'g, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Bristol, Wilmington, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW PORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 8:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and passengers secured at the office of Wetcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. I. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMONE, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes 2 to 5.
LE KERMEL DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN'S evening and Thursday evenings at 8.

DRY GOODS.

HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY
HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY HAPPY

SANTA CLAUS'

LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF R. H. MACY & CO., }
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1874. }

MY DEAR FRIENDS:
For the Seventeenth Season I have to thank you for the hearty support extended to my agents, the MESSRS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

So unparalleled has been their success in the sale of my goods that I feel bound to make their

Grand Central ESTABLISHMENT

MY PERMANENT HEAD-QUARTERS for the future; therefore, you will always find whatever you may require in my line with them.
They have at present but a small balance of my imported Toys on hand, and to make up in price what they lack in quantity, they have decided that in addition to their LARGE MARK DOWN, THEY will, for the week ending Jan. 2, 1875, make a

DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.

NEW on all bills of imported Toys which ex- YEAR
NEW ceed one dollar. YEAR
NEW THIS DISCOUNT is for one week YEAR
NEW only. YEAR
NEW Wishing you the merriest of Merry YEAR
NEW Christmasses and the happiest of Happy YEAR
NEW New Years, I remain as ever, YEAR
NEW Your old friend, YEAR
NEW ST. NICHOLAS. YEAR
1876 1875 1875 1875

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

A RESOLUTION TO APPOINT CITY FATHERS AS POUND-KEEPERS—A COMICAL SESSION YESTERDAY.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen held a long session yesterday for the purpose of disposing of a large number of resolutions relating to ordinary business which had been placed on file several months ago. They were rapidly passed in their order, after which a resolution providing that the premises No. 2 Fourth avenue be released at $3,500 a year for the use of the Department of Buildings, was called up. It is proposed to take the lease from May 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876. Commissioner Adams, who has charge of the department, said that the rent asked was less than that formerly paid, while the lease would include an additional story. He thought the premises were eminently adapted for his department. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The resolutions in favor of passing the bills incurred during the reception of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and providing for purchasing a site for a station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct, were read and lost.

President Strack here left the chair, and Mr. Clancy acted in his stead. The remainder of the session was marked by jokes, laughter, and general merriment, and it seemed, at one time, as if a "free and easy" had been established within the portals of the City Hall.

Mr. Kelly suggested that some action should be taken upon the important resolution providing for a dog pound in the Twenty-third Ward. The resolution was introduced last Summer, at the request of Alderman Morris, for the purpose of having a place of detention for curs in pursuance of the dog law.

Mr. Clancy said the resolution had long been before the board, and he understood that it had been referred to the Committee of the Whole. [Laughter.]

Mr. Somers—I move that Assistant Aldermen Kelly and Murphy be appointed Pound Keepers of the Twenty-third Ward. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Keating—What is the compensation?

Mr. Clancy—Nothing; they can't get any pay.

Mr. Keating—Then they won't serve. [Laughter.]

Mr. Simonson—I move an amendment, that Mr. Somers be appointed Deputy Pound Keeper.

Mr. Somers—I won't take the office. [Loud laughter.] But I would like to see my friend Simonson elected Pound Keeper. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Clancy—I don't think we can afford to give Simonson anything. He don't belong to our side of the house. Mr. Simonson is a Republican.

Mr. Healy—I must beg to interrupt the regular proceedings of this board. I have a dispatch here which I desire the Chairman to read.

Mr. Clancy took the dispatch and said: "It comes from an important member of the Common Council, Mr. Commisky, one of our colleagues. He is in Poughkeepsie, and he asks the following questions: 'How are you getting along? Can you do without me at your meeting to-day?'"

The reading of this dispatch elicited a burst of merriment, the laughter continuing for several minutes.

Mr. Kelly was the first to rise when order was restored. He desired to know if any dispatch had been received from Assistant Alderman Wisser, who went to Germany six months ago, and whose salary has been withheld by the Controller.

Mr. Clancy, as Chairman, replied that the Controller had received a dispatch from Mr. Wisser appealing for his salary. [Laughter.]

Mr. Somers here called attention to the presence of Assistant Alderman Brucks, a member of the Committee on the Reception of King Kalakaua. He hoped he would be allowed to depart, as the time was fast approaching when his Majesty would take tea at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Somers pressed his motion several times, but the Chairman declined to entertain it, amid outbursts of laughter.

Mr. Clancy—I dissolve myself as a Chairman of this board. The President, Mr. Strack, must therefore take his seat, as I want to report on behalf of the Committee on the Whole on the resolution establishing a pound in the Twenty-third Ward.

Mr. Strack then assumed his office, and Mr. Clancy took a position in the centre of the chamber, where he said in a grave tone:

"In behalf of the Committee of the Whole, I have the honor to report in favor of the ordinance to establish a public pound in the Twenty-third Ward, and I do so with the greatest pleasure, because it will make provision for some of our evacuating City Fathers."

Roars of laughter followed this announcement. Some of the members leaned back in their chairs, apparently in the ecstasies of mirth. After the lapse of several minutes the report and the resolutions providing for a dog pound were lost.

The board then adjourned until 2 P. M. to-day.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE INSPECTOR ON TRIAL.

The trial of Custom-house Inspector David P. Harris, charged with smuggling cigars and with conspiracy to defraud the United States revenue, was begun yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. After some argument on the part of Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, the counsel for the prisoner, who sought to postpone the trial on the ground that he wished time to produce evidence to impeach the testimony of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, Judge Benedict decided that the trial should be proceeded with. A jury was then impaneled, and Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy opened the case for the prosecution. After his address to the jury he asked leave of the court to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Francisco Avellanet, who was indicted for smuggling the cigars in question, and put him on the stand as a witness against the Inspector. Avellanet, who caused considerable merriment in the court throughout his whole examination, because of his queer way of putting things in English, testified that he had met Mr. Harris in April last, who had proposed to him a scheme by which he could introduce cigars into this port without paying duty. He then went on to recount, in detail, how he had brought from Havana three lots of cigars and cigarettes, in trunks, which Mr. Harris had safely passed and had delivered to him at the Spanish Hotel, in this City, and stated the amounts he had paid Mr. Harris for his services. Mr. Avellanet had entered upon the description of how the fourth lot (the one upon which he had been detected) was received, when the hour for the adjournment of the court arrived. The case will be resumed this morning.

A HARD CASE.

Mr. Luis Borrero, a Cuban, who was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields on Saturday last, charged with manufacturing cigars without having taken out the necessary papers, &c., waived an examination yesterday, and was committed, in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Borrero, who speaks no English, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he thought his was a hard case. He said that after finding it impossible to get any work in the cigar manufactories, he had tried to get other work to do, but as he did not know the language, and knew no other trade beside cigar-making, he saw nothing but starvation in the future, and for that reason he had bought a little tobacco, and had tried to earn a living by working it up into cigars in his room. He said he could not bring himself to beg, and that he certainly did not want to steal, but he saw no other resource unless he worked at his trade, and he preferred to do that. It might be, he said, a violation of the law, but what he had done was in obedience to another law, that of necessity, for he had to live, and pay his rent, and he saw no other means of doing so. He had not the money to pay for a license, and had no one to go his bond as a manufacturer; and, besides, he did not consider that the manufacture of a few pounds of tobacco in his own room really constituted him a manufacturer in the eye of the law. He merely did this while out of work to make a living, as it was all he knew how to do.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

An adjourned meeting of this board was held yesterday, Mayor Vance in the chair. Resolutions were adopted transferring the sum of $11,250 from the appropriation for retainers of the Law Department for 1873 to the contingent fund of the same department for 1874, and $1,007 50 from the appropriation for Commissioners of Record for 1871 to the Fire Department Fund for 1874. The Board then adjourned until to-day, when the various applications of charitable institutions for portions of the excise moneys will be considered.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Vance stated yesterday that he had received a report from the Commissioners of Accounts on the management of the Finance Department, but had not examined it. He added that he would do so as soon as possible. In view of the fact that the Mayor's term of office will expire in a few days, it is considered probable that he will not prefer any charges against the Fire Commissioners, but will leave the matter to his successor.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF BISHOP POTTER.

Margaret Atchison Pollock, wife of Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, died at the residence of her brother, Mr. William Pollock, in Falmouth, Va., at midnight on Christmas Day last. She was by birth a Scottish lady, and at the time of her death had attained her sixty-fifth year. She first met the Bishop during his tour of Scotland in 1822, and while he was still Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, of which Bishop Doane was recently Pastor. The then Miss Pollock, who had friends residing in this country, visited this City for the first time in 1853. Her marriage to the Bishop took place in the same year, the ceremony being performed in Trinity Chapel. This was before her husband's election to the Episcopate. Mrs. Potter was a lady of cultivated tastes, quiet and unassuming in manner, and gifted with a large share of good sense and discernment. Naturally of a retiring disposition, she went comparatively little into society, and was more a lover of home and its attractions than of social distinction. Throughout life she was devotedly attached to her husband and to the cause for which he ministered. The Bishop in his affliction has the sympathies, not only of his diocese and the Church at large, but of the city with which his episcopal career has been so long and so intimately connected. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from Trinity Chapel. Rev. Drs. Houghton, of the Church of the Transfiguration, and Swope, of Trinity Chapel, officiating. The remains will be conveyed to Poughkeepsie for interment.

REPORT OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS DURING THE YEAR—HOW DISPOSED OF—FINES RECEIVED AND PAID OVER TO THE CONTROLLER.

From a report prepared by the Police Justices it appears that there were 84,821 arrests made during the year ended 31st of October last. Of this number 60,213 were males and 24,608 females; 35,565 were discharged and 49,256 held for trial, one-third of whom were females. The number held for trial at the Courts of General and Special Sessions was 8,424, of which 7,394 were males and 1,030 females. The number of arrests for the commission of crimes ranking as felonies was 4,621, of which 4,131 were males and 490 females. Of this class there were held for trial 2,718 males and 280 females. The Justices state that the great majority of offenses committed after midnight are due to long continued indulgence in drink. They condemn the carrying of dangerous weapons upon the person, and recommend that the carrying of pistols be made illegal. There were 503 burglars held for trial, and 1,028 for grand larceny. The number of persons charged with misdemeanor was 12,426, of which 10,579 were held for trial; the arrests for assault and battery numbered 6,374, and the number sent for trial 3,112. There were 152 persons arrested for keeping disorderly houses, of whom 131 were held for trial, but the number of convictions was not numerous, there being great difficulty in proving the facts alleged. Those arrested for intoxication numbered 40,777, one-third of whom were females; the number of arrests for disorderly conduct was 13,264, of whom 6,305 were females. The number of vagrants arrested was 3,139. Speaking of these the Justices recommend the establishment of workshops in connection with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, by which means they think that a source of revenue would be furnished, which might be applied to the maintenance of the sick and feeble. There have been collected in fines in the Police Courts during the 354 days covered by this report $57,964 25, and in the Court of Special Sessions $9,096, making a total of $67,060 25. This amount has been paid to the Controller of the City of New-York, with the exception of $1,833, collected in the Court of Special Sessions, which was, in compliance with law, paid to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A number of prisoners who were fined in the Police Courts were committed in default, and after commitment paid their fines to the officers of the prisons. No such payments of fines are included in the above figures, as by law the Warden of the City Prison is directed to collect and pay over such moneys to the Controller of the City. The Controller reports the amount received by him from the Warden on this account for the year at $4,174. This amount, added to the amount above given, makes the total amount of fines collected in and through the Police Courts and Court of Special Sessions for the year $71,287 25. Of the total number held in Police Courts 10,671 were born in the United States, 18,089 in Ireland, 3,927 in Germany, 733 in England, 283 in Scotland, 181 in France, 71 in Italy, 465 in other foreign countries.

Owing to the fact that for five months of the year the books for keeping the records were not made with a nativity department, the nativity of 14,811 was not given.

THE YEAR'S NOSOLOGY AND NECROLOGY.

At a meeting of the New-York County Medical Society, held at the society's rooms last evening, a report was presented by Dr. Charles P. Russell Chairman of the Committee on Diseases, showing the details of the progress of diseases and the number of deaths from all causes during the year, a carefully proportioned estimate being made to cover the last twelve days of the whole period. The report sets forth that the general health of the City has been excellent, notwithstanding diphtheria and small-pox have, during the latter part of the year, assumed epidemic proportions. The total deaths for the year were 28,632, a ratio of 27.5 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, which, including the annexed towns, is estimated at 1,040,000. In 1873 the death rate was 29, and in 1872, 32.6. Of the total number of deaths 9,669 resulted from zymotic diseases; 6,019 from constitutional affections, 9,949 from local disorders, and 1,756 from developmental affections, while 1,237 persons died from violence. The virulence of the small-pox epidemic may be estimated from the fact that of the total of 457 deaths for the year, 347 deaths resulted since June 30. Diptheria resulted fatally in 1,659 cases, a very large increase, the average per year for 1870-71-72-73 being but 494. In this average 1873 yielded 1,151 cases; 1872, 446; 1871, 238, and 1870, 308. In measles, scarlatina, typhus fever, and typhoid fever the proportion was below the average of former years, and there was a marked diminution in the number of diarrheal affections, which fell much below the average for the past five years. The year was a favorable one for consumptives, the proportion of deaths being but fourteen per cent. of the total mortality. For the year there were 178 deaths by suicide, a large and unusual proportion.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY WANTS MORE LAND.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, Mr. H. H. Anderson and Mr. Loomis, counsel for the Hudson River Railroad Company, applied for a reference in the suit of the railroad company against the Metropolitan Gas-light Company. The suit is brought by the railroad company under the law of eminent domain to have awarded to them the right to the use of a piece of property, and to have its value appraised. The property in question belongs to the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, and constitutes about 100 feet wide of the block bounded by Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, Eleventh avenue and the river. The railroad company have a straight line running through the block already, but say they want the property in question in this proceeding, so as to construct a curve line and give them a water front. The suit is resisted on behalf of the gas company on the ground that the property sought is not necessary for the use of the railroad, and even though it is, the gas company being a public corporation, its property cannot be taken under the law of eminent domain. Ex-Judge Fancher and Mr. Stephen P. Nash, who appeared on behalf of the gas company, made no opposition to the appointment of a Referee, and Judge Donohue appointed Mr. John S. Lawrence as such.

TWEED'S CERTIORARI.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett, Mr. Willard Bartlett applied for the formal settlement of the writ of certiorari in the Tweed case. It appeared that the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Sparks, had already been applied to to settle the order, but had refused on the ground that it was a return of the court and not of the clerk, and must, therefore, be settled by the former. As a prerequisite to settlement it was found necessary to have a copy of the order made, and both were to be submitted at a later hour in the day or this morning for the action of the court. The writ is drawn in the usual form, reciting all the proceedings which have been had in the case, and accompanied by the case made on appeal including the indictment, the bill of exceptions, the proceedings had on the writ of habeas corpus, and the order of the Judge thereon. The hearing on the return to the writ is fixed for the 31st inst., before the General Term.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

Mr. Ross C. Browning, the President of the Metropolitan Washing-machine Company, No. 32 Cortlandt street, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against J. W. Lake. He stated that the prisoner had applied to him for a lot of goods of the value of $2,000, to sell on credit, and had said that Mr. John McConvill, of No. 275 Clinton avenue, would become his security for the amount. The security being considered good, Lake was given a printed blank, to be filled out and signed by Mr. McConvill, which he returned with a signature appended purporting to be that of Mr. McConvill. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Mr. McConvill had never put his name to any such paper. Justice Kasmire, after due examination, held the prisoner to answer in default of $5,000 bail.

A BOY BURGLAR.

Chief of Police Rice arrived in Paterson, N. J., yesterday, having in custody a boy burglar named Driscoll, whom he captured in Sufferns, N. Y., at an early hour Sunday morning. The prisoner is accused of having burglariously entered Daniel Byard's residence, in Paterson, about a week ago, and robbed it of $208 in cash. He confessed his guilt, and produced $53 of the stolen money. An elaborate sketch of Mr. Byard's house was found in his possession, showing the window through which he had gained access, and also the manner of egress. Driscoll is about fifteen years old, but does not look to be more than ten, being very diminutive in size and juvenile in appearance. He was committed for trial.

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER.

The motion for an injunction to restrain the Hudson River Tunnel Company from further prosecution of the work at the point in Jersey City where the sinking of the shaft has been commenced, was argued before Chancellor Runyon, in Newark, yesterday. Counselors Linn and White appeared for the tunnel company, and Jacob Vanatta for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, by whom the application for an injunction was made. The Chancellor will probably give his decision to-morrow.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Seven boys escaped from the school-ship Mercury, lying at Hart's Island last night.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of St. James' Church was held last evening in the Church.

The first annual meeting of the American Metrological Society will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the American Institute.

The holiday festival and sociable of the Sabbath-school of the Sixth Avenue Union Reformed Church was celebrated last evening in the Church.

Rev. W. H. Andrews, of Pittsburg, Penn., will lecture to-night in the Jane Street U. P. Church. Subject—"Catharine Von Bora, wife of Martin Luther."

"Peculiar People" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by John B. Gough, at Parepa Hall, corner of Eightieth street and Third avenue, this evening.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction were in session yesterday morning and also in the afternoon. The business transacted was of no special interest.

The resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen in relation to the Brooklyn bridge are, it is said, to be presented to the Board of Assistant Aldermen to-day for concurrence.

John Carpenter, of No. 40 West Houston street, was arrested by Detective Terwilliger, of the Eighth Precinct, last night, for attempting to pass a forged check for $76 on the Germania Bank.

The Letter-carriers' ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, last night, was a very enjoyable affair. There was a fine attendance despite the bad weather, and the merriment continued far into the night.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the balance in the City Treasury, Dec. 19, was $2,923,646 10; the receipts last week were, $1,612,021 92, and the payments, $3,792,726 94; amount on hand on the 26th inst., $742,940 80.

Mr. Charles Watson, who was arrested on the 30th of April last for violation of the forty-fourth section of the Bankruptcy act, was yesterday honorably discharged by United States Commissioner Betts, after a long and protracted examination.

The counsel in the case of the contested will of Susan A. Baker yesterday concluded the summing up of the case before Surrogate Hutchings, who reserved his decision. Mr. Everett A. Wheeler appeared for the proponents, and Mr. S. P. Nash for the contestants.

Louis H. Clussman, clerk in the employ of William H. Parsons & Brother, No. 76 Duane street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of having on the 7th inst. embezzled the sum of $1,360, the property of his employers. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs in default of $10,000 bail, the amount fixed at the District Attorney's office.

The Children's Aid Society desires to acknowledge, through THE TIMES, the receipt of two large cases of beautiful toys, donated by the boys of Grammar School No. 35, No. 60 West Thirteenth street, for distribution among the poor sick children and other little ones whose parents are unable to buy them. A Christmas tree, beautifully trimmed, was also sent.

In the case of Thomas Marra, the laborer who was shot during the Croker-O'Brien election row at Thirty-fifth street and Second avenue on the morning of the 3d of November last, Coroner Eickhoff yesterday concluded the inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death, resulting from a pistol-shot wound of the arm received at the hands of some person unknown.

Thomas Corcoran, alias Brown, of No. 508 West Thirty-third street, and Jeremiah Dinan, of No. 781 Eleventh avenue, arrested by Officer Lavelle, of the Twenty-second Precinct for the shooting of John Mangin, Jr., on Christmas Eve, were committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Woltman to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, took place last night, and was a most enjoyable event to the little ones. Rev. Thomas H. Sill and Rev. George C. Houghton distributed gifts and delivered addresses, and carols were sung by 500 joyous school children.

Extensive preparations have been made in this City and Brooklyn for the reception of the delegates to the Subsidiary High Court Convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which is to be held in the latter city, commencing at noon to-day. The convention is called for the purpose of organizing a Subsidiary High Court for the United States, and is to be a branch of the High Court of England.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred on board the tug-boat W. A. Hennessey, lying at Pier No. 52 East River, between Peter Davis, a deck hand, and Charles Spring, the fireman employed on board the boat. During the fight which ensued, Spring stabbed Davis in the left side with a pocket-knife, wounding him severely. Davis was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Spring escaped.

Edward Hallahan, of No. 42 Henry street, aged fifteen, was yesterday taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with stealing a German-silver watch and chain from Mr. Samuel Lloyd, of No. 311½ Sixth avenue. Mr. Lloyd was looking at a fire, and the boy thought that he was so much interested that he would not notice the theft of the watch. He was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

At the annual election of officers in Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., held on the 17th inst., the following brethren were chosen: Robert Nevins, Master; John L. Piper, Senior Warden; Jacob S. Moore, Junior Warden; Horace Forbush, Treasurer; James Hyde, Secretary; Archibald J. Robertson, Senior Deacon; Walter H. Clinch, Junior Deacon; W. Charles B. Cornell, W. John Pullman, and Major W. Atkinson, Trustees; R. W. Isaac B. Conover, Chaplain; Richard Horner, Organist; George W. Lamb and Ferdinand J. Jacobson, Masters of Ceremonies; Henry Lee and John G. Lewers, Stewards; Henry Schmidt, Marshal, and Cornelius Torrey, Tiler.

BROOKLYN.

During the past ten years 15,549 buildings were erected in this city.

A default of one per cent. per month will be charged on all taxes collected after Jan. 1.

To-morrow evening the eighth annual meeting of the Alumni of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute will be held at the Institute on Livingston street.

The dead bodies of two newly born infants were found yesterday morning on a vacant lot on Sackett street. They were removed to the Morgue by the Police of the Third Precinct.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held its last meeting for 1874 yesterday. No business of importance was transacted. A vote of thanks to the President and other officers of the board was passed unanimously.

Ex-Judge Greenwood, the Referee in the suit of Field against Kinsella for criminal conversation, decided yesterday morning that the testimony should be taken in private session, reporters and all others, except witnesses and parties to the suit, being excluded.

Mr. J. W. Flaherty has accepted an independent nomination for Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District, where an election will be held on the 31st inst. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. Stephen J. Colahan. The regular Democratic candidate is Capt. Michael O'Keefe. The Republicans have nominated Capt. John H. Diercks.

During Sunday night burglars effected an entrance by breaking a window in the vestry to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph's, on Pacific street. The thieves carried away $500 worth of property. Among other things the chalice was stolen from the tabernacle. The robbery was reported to the Police yesterday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports that he received $115,031 61 in taxes and assessments last week.

Mrs. Richard T. Forman, the wife of a prominent resident of Freehold, died recently of an attack of lockjaw, which was the result of burns from the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp.

Mrs. Walsh, the woman who was shot by her husband at Cape May about a month ago, is gradually sinking, and but slight hopes, if any, are entertained of her recovery. Her husband is confined in jail, awaiting the result of her injuries.

Thomas D. Harrison, President of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, returned home from Europe yesterday morning in the steamer Adriatic. A party of friends and prominent citizens chartered a tug-boat and met him in the Lower Bay.

John Longworth, a boy sixteen years old, was arrested in Paterson yesterday for beating his mother. The boy's father had forbade him practicing with a pair of wooden dumb-bells, and he revenged himself by inflicting personal chastisement on his mother. He was committed to the County Jail.

Andrew Meyer, who was stabbed in Newark on Christmas day by a youth named Kearney, is gradually sinking and his death is hourly expected. The physicians at St. Michael's Hospital, to which he was taken, held a consultation yesterday and arrived at the conclusion that his recovery is next to impossible. Kearney has been released on bail.

In Kinney's Hall, Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon, Coroner Reinhardt commenced the inquest over the remains of Bernard Conley, Daniel Murphy, James Burns, and Martin Sullivan, who were killed early on the morning of the 22d inst. by being thrown down shaft No. 5, of the tunnel in process of construction through Bergen Hill by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

The annual report of the Jersey City Board of Education, which has just been published, contains some interesting information. There are 21 school-houses in the city, and these are subdivided into 16 grammar departments, 20 primary departments, 8 evening schools, 1 normal school, and 1 high school. One school (No. 16) is exclusively for colored children. There are 1 superintendent, 13 male principals, 22 female principals, 95 grammar department teachers, 134 primary department teachers, and 13 other teachers, making a total of 277. During last year 1,890 children have been refused admission to the schools for lack of accommodations. There are 34,769 children in the city between the ages of five and eighteen years. The total number of names enrolled during the year was 18,278, and the average attendance at the schools, 9,301.

OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

KING KALAKAUA'S RAMBLES THROUGH THE CITY YESTERDAY—HIS VISIT TO PUBLIC OFFICES AND BUSINESS PLACES—AT THE OPERA.

King Kalakaua began his day at a most unregal hour yesterday. He had repeatedly expressed a wish to inspect the stables from which were furnished the carriages which have conveyed him and his party on their rides about the City, but his time has been so completely occupied that no opportunity has presented itself. But yesterday, at a little after seven o'clock, and before he had breakfasted, his Majesty, accompanied by Gov. Kapena and Lieut. Palmer, drove to the Lexington Boarding Stables, on Fifty-third street, near Sixth avenue, and was shown through the whole establishment. He first entered the ladies' waiting-room, and was there told the system on which the stables were managed, after which he minutely inspected the apparatus for feeding and draining. He expressed especial admiration at a pair of horses which he was told could whirl him over a smooth road at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and at a light wagon so frail apparently that it seemed dangerous to ride in it. Before leaving the Eastern States, he said, he intended to purchase a coach, and at San Francisco a pair of horses, the whole equipage to be sent to the Hawaiian Islands. At the invitation of Lieut. Palmer the King then breakfasted at the Union Club, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. From there the King drove on a shopping excursion to several Broadway stores, and, at about 11:30 o'clock he returned to the Windsor for lunch. At 1 o'clock his Majesty, Chancellor Allen, who recently arrived from Honolulu, Gov. Kopena, and Lieut. Palmer drove to the City Hall, where his Majesty first went to the Mayor's room to lay aside his coat, and then ascended to the Governor's room, where he met Mayor Vance, and for a few moments the two gentlemen carried on a conversation on subjects suggested by the pictures on the walls and by Washington's writing desk, which stands in the room. Mayor Vance at one time suggested that the King should receive the citizens in general; but his Majesty replied that his call was intended for the Mayor, and that his engagements would prevent a general reception. Alderman Morris was then presented to his Majesty, after which the Mayor accompanied the King to his carriage. From the City Hall the party drove, at the invitation of Alderman Kehr, to the cabinet factory of Kehr, Kellner & Co., on Mangin street, near the Williamsburg Ferry. The King was very much pleased with what he saw here, and Alderman Kehr intends to present to him a secretary almost similar to President Grant's. From the factory the King drove to the Windsor, where he assumed evening dress, and then, accompanied by Col. Wherry and Lieut. Whitney, proceeded to dinner at the residence of Mr. C. McK. Loeser, No. 34 East Thirty-sixth street.

After dining at Mr. Loeser's the King returned to the Windsor to place himself in the hands of his Committee of Entertainment, and from there he drove to the Academy of Music to witness the opera of "Lohengrin." For the accommodation of himself and his suite eight boxes had been reserved on the left hand side of the first tier, and as the party appeared the audience acknowledged its entrance by applause. In the front row sat the King, with Chancellor Allen, of the Hawaiian Islands, and Gov. Kopena on his right hand, and Mayor Vance, Gov. Dominis, and Lieut. Whiting on his left. In the other boxes were Aldermen Gilon, Kehoe, Kehr, Monheimer, Morris, Cooper, and Falconer; Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Somers, Simonson, Masterson, Kehoe, and Keating, and Commissioner Van Nort, and Gen. Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Council, and Mr. M. B. Miller, of the Produce Exchange. On the King's entrance the Hawaiian Hymn was played; but except that and the applause spoken of, no attention was paid to his Majesty's presence. At the end of the second act the King left his box and went behind the scenes, when Mmes. Albani and Louise Cary and M. Muzio were presented to him, after which he returned to his box. At the close of the performance, after having been presented to the Mayor's wife and daughter, he made an informal visit to the Lotos Club, which immediately adjoins the Academy, on Irving place. This visit, like those of his to the other clubs, was almost entirely without ceremony.

THE KING'S PROPOSED VISIT TO NEW-ENGLAND.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 28.—The Committee on the Reception of King Kalakaua have decided to give the reception at the City Hall, and the dinner at the Parker House. As the King will probably be here on Friday, he will be invited to attend the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the new high-school on that day.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT LAW.

The four men arrested in the lager beer and concert hall at No. 9 Second avenue, on Sunday night, charged with violating the Sunday theatrical laws, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Kilbreth at Essex Market Police Court. Their names are Ludwig Hess, who is the proprietor of the place, Theodore Reichard, John Leddier, and John Bettinger. The raid was made by officers Shalvey and Robinson. The two first mentioned were held in $300 bail to answer, and the other two were discharged. The performance consisted of gymnastics.

"RAT" REILLY SENT TO STATE PRISON.

George, alias "Rat" Reilly, charged with breaking into the apartments of Luther Bryant, the wealthy old coin dealer at No. 1 Forsyth street, from which money and valuables to the amount of $123,000 were stolen, and found guilty of burglary in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Hackett to ten years in State Prison at hard labor. Robert Murray, alias "Bobby the Welshman," jointly indicted with Reilly, and granted a new trial on a verdict of burglary in the first degree, will be tried again to-morrow.

JOHN SCANNELL'S SECOND TRIAL.

District Attorney Phelps has notified counsel for John Scannell, charged with the murder of Thomas Donohue, in Johnson's pool-room, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, on the Saturday night preceding the Fall election of 1872, that the second trial of the prisoner will be moved before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday next. The witnesses for the prosecution will be notified without delay, and the utmost efforts will be made to try the case on the day announced.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman Charles A. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman W. J. Hynes, of Arkansas, is at the Irving House.

Senator elect W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William Gilpin, of Colorado, and H. H. Porter, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Commander C. A. Babcock, United States Navy, and Gen. James Craig, of Missouri, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Major P. R. Fendall, of the Marine Corps; R. H. Marr, Chairman of the New-Orleans Committee of Seventy; Hon. George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y., and Controller Nelson K. Hopkins and Hon. H. R. Pierson, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX HAT AND NEW-YEAR "CALLS."—These are inseparably associated in the minds of gentlemen of taste and refinement. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Spanish Gold, 220@221; American, 223@224. Exchange quiet and firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 94@96 premium; short sight, 97@99 premium; 60 days, gold, 115@117 premium; short sight, 118@120 premium; on London, 144@146 premium; on Paris, 120@121 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In the steam-ship Adriatic from Liverpool.—Mrs. J. T. Davies and maid, Wm. Cumming, Mrs. Wm. Cumming, Mr. Daintry, Geo. W. Luvster, E. G. Spilsburg, H. B. Williams, J. Aug. Durgen, George Chalmers, Commander C. A. Babcock, James Thomas, M. C. Stettheimer, Wm. Penn Lewis, James Whiteside, Wm. Watt, Jr., Thos. Hope, A. B. Wilbor, Mr. Elmore, Tho. Stewart, Jas. H. Walker, Mrs. G. Rennie, Joseph Garside, Mrs. Joseph Garside, J. Van Gaasbeck, W. W. Harris, R. Woodward, R. R. Raimond, D. McNaughton, James F. Butler, George Pendle, Mr. Sykes, J. D. Harrison, A. Wildsmith, Col. Leopold Markbreit, William Pettitt, Brown W. Webb, G. C. Batcheller, J. Musson, Jr., A. G. Glover, W. F. Leilin, W. F. Kelby, W. L. Grant, J. B. Swasey, K. H. Loomis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets....4:40 | Moon rises 11:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12:19 | Gov. Island 1:08 | Hell Gate....2:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Dec. 28.

CLEARED.

Ships Saratoga, Kendall, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Brothers Apap, (Br.,) Ferrugia, Genoa, Italy, J. C. Seager; New World, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Gustav Metzler, (Ger.,) Jolk, Dublin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jacob, (Aust.,) Cessovich, Limerick, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; Alice Tainter, (Br.,) Losberg, Cadiz, Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brigs Minnie Traub, Scarfe, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.; Alfredo, (Span.,) Sisa, Barcelona, E. Pugh & Co.

Schr. Azelda and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Bark R. B. Chapman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pengilles, Halifax, N. S., 15 ds., in ballast to P. J. Nevius & Son. Dec. 27, lat. 38 40, lon. 71 37, saw a schr. with an American flag, union down, at half-mast; sent a boat alongside and found her to be the Carrie A. Bentley, Capt. Faulkenberg, from Fernandina, for Baltimore, 15 ds. out; the Captain reported having had a heavy gale from S. S. E. on Dec. 20, in which lost rudder; supplied him with bolts and spikes. The Captain thought, with the assistance given him, he would be able to get to port with a temporary rudder.

Bark Alessandro Danovaro, (Ital.,) Traverso, London Nov. 12, in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Jones, Richmond, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. E. K. Wilson, Cropper, Snow Hill, Md., 3 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Rhoda B. Taylor, Gardner, Rockport, Tex., 16 ds., with hides, tallow, &c., to Overton & Hawkins.

BELOW—Brig D. F. Brown, from ——.

WIND—Sundown, light, W. S. W., thick fog.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Dec. 25.—Arr. schr. Jennie A. Gilkey, Philadelphia.

26th.—Arr. brig Star, St. Thomas.

28th.—Arr. schr. Alex. Harding, New-York.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Arr. steam-ships Columbus, from New-York; Gussie, from Indianola; bark Geo. W. Rosevelt, New-York; brig C. C. Robinson, Portland; schr. Robt. S. Graham, Philadelphia.

Bark Rex, (Norw.,) Pensacola, for Emden, E., is ashore on the Bahama Banks, 8 miles N. of Orange Keys, and has jettisoned her deck-load of lumber.

MATANZAS, Dec. 26.—Arr. schr. Lottie Wells, Cardenas; Aldytha, (Br.,) Havana; Mabel F. Staples, Port Royal; brig John J. Marsh, Portland.

SAGUA, Dec. 26.—Arr. bark G. De Zaldo, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Sld. for the United States: Nuova Emelie Celestina, Ellisif, Horace Beals, Kiote, Etta M. Tucker, Favorit, Tell, Maurice, and Lance.

Arr. out on the 26th inst.: Gabrielle Alice, Screamer, Limpio, Arlington, and Comtesse Duchatel.

Arrived out on the 27th inst.: J. W. Beard, Maury Evangeline, Soudrenorge, Alice M. Minott, Annie Mark, Antarctic, Seaton, George Skolfield, Alliance, Nydia, Doris Eckhoff, G. W. Halls, Invincible, Maggie Horton, Ellen, City of York, Alice, Texas, J. H. McLaren, Orion, Virginia, Speranza, Album Luigi, France Cherie, Luigia P., Guiseppe Bozzo, Maria Lauro.

Arrived on the 28th inst.: Alfen, Nef, Clanranald, Delphin, Gatherer, Elin, Devete Dubrovacki, Ossoinak A., Minnehaha, Waaja, and Allahabad.

Also arr. out, L. F. Munson and Pola.

The brig Hermann, at Liverpool to-day, from Charleston, is much damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 28.—The White Star Line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. here at 8:30 P. M., and subsequently proceeded to Liverpool.

The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Dec. 17, arrived here this morning, and proceeded at 9 A. M. for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 28.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Braunschweig, Capt. Undutsch, from Baltimore Dec. 13, for Bremen, arrived here Saturday night.

BRISTOL, Eng., Dec. 28.—The steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Windham, sld. hence on Saturday, for New-York.

CARDIFF, Dec. 28.—The steam-ship Glamorgan, Capt. Leybourne, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Dec. 28.—The Allan Line steamer Salmatian, Capt. Aird, from Portland Dec. 19, for Liverpool, touched here to-day and proceeded.

ANTWERP, Dec. 28.—Arr. steam-ship C. F. Funch, Knudsen, New-York.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE, NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.,

PRIOR TO JAN. 1,

ARE OFFERING

BRONZES,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
CLOCKS, and
OTHER GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Manufactured by the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.

First Premium Awarded by the American Institute, 1873 and 1874.

Extract from Judges' Report.

"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world."

Better Late than Never.

Those who have waited till after Christmas for BARGAINS in Fancy Goods will find them now at

HOWARD & CO.'S,

No. 222 Fifth avenue.

There is not much left, but what remains will be sold at

VERY TEMPTING PRICES.

FURNITURE REMOVAL.

In consequence of the destruction of our FURNITURE WAREHOUSE by fire yesterday, we have removed to Nos. 67 and 69 CROSBY ST., two doors below our old Spring st. corner, where we are ready to fill orders for FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY promptly.

☞ Our Manufactory in West 12th st. is in full operation.

WARREN WARD & CO.

DECKER BROS.

MATCHLESS

PIANOS.

33 Union square, N. Y.

DECKER BUILDING.

NEW WAREROOMS.

Bradley, Pray & Co.

(LATE OF No. 558 BROADWAY,)

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 25 Union Square,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SUPERBLY FINISHED

CARRIAGES

AND

ROAD WAGONS,

Of Their Own Manufacture.

ALL MODERN STYLES, FROM THE BEST FOREIGN AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS. PRICES AS LOW AS THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND THE MOST THOROUGH WORKMANSHIP WILL ADMIT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FAMILY SLEIGHS, MADE BY JAMES GOOLD & CO., OF ALBANY; ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF PORTLAND SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,

No. 25 Union Square.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

Offer a Fresh Assortment of

SEAL-SKIN FURS,

INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF

Seal Sacques,

AT PRICES FROM $100 TO $300.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

FUR TRIMMINGS,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Sable, Mink & Ermine Furs

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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STEINWAY.

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,

The Standard Pianos of the World.

FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.

World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.

Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:

The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.

This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.

Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

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PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments, and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices reasonable. Terms easy.

WAREROOMS:

Fifth av. cor. Sixteenth st. N. Y.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These Instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which pronounces them UNEQUALED for their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

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GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one PERREGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

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PIANOS.

THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and First Grand Gold Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.

The Grand Prize Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.

AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

NO DISCOUNTS.

1 Premium Bond Costs - - - -	$20
5 Premium Bonds Cost - - - -	100
20 Premium Bonds Cost - - - -	200
50 Premium Bonds Cost - - - -	1,000

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN. DON'T COMPARE IT WITH A LOTTERY. BEAR IN MIND THAT THE CAPITAL INVESTED IS ALWAYS SECURED. THE PURCHASER OF A

$20 BOND

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will receive for his bond at the time of redemption from

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which is the principal and secured interest; and the holder of a single bond may receive one of the following Premiums:

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$5,000

$3,000

&c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY BOND

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JAN 4

WILL PARTICIPATE in the THIRD SERIES DRAWING held on MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1875.

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THEIR NEW SALESROOM,

NO. 44 FOURTEENTH ST.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

WILL BE KEPT OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.

NEW FANCY GOODS

AND

Fine Sheffield Cutlery.

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,

NEAR BROADWAY.

SHEPARD, LE BOUTILLIER & CO

No. 10 Maiden Lane,

Offer, until Jan. 1, the entire stock of Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, &c., in their up-town store, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, to avoid the removal of the same to their wholesale store.